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Rev. JOHN F. COONS, Editor.

TERMS:

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NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst., the Board of Managers met at the Society's Hall in Nassau street, to receive the Delegates from the various auxiliarjes. At 4 o'clock the chair was taken by the Hon. *John Cotton Smith*, after which the Delegates from the several States were called in the usual order. We have attended those meetings from the commencement of the Society and have always found them to be of high interest. We never, however, witnessed so small a number present, as on this occasion—this was perhaps owing to the meeting of the Colonization Society, at the same hour. After the business of the meeting had been completed, it was adjourned to 9 o'clock, Thursday morning.

At the above hour, the Hall was crowded with clergymen and laymen, brought together to witness the eighteenth anniversary of this important Institution.

After the reading of a portion of the Holy Scripture, by the Rev. *Robert Alder*, Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of London, and attending to some preliminary business, the Society formed in order, and at half past nine o'clock, proceeded to Chatham street Chapel. The President was supported by the Hon. *Stephen Van Rensselaer*, of Albany, Hon. *Heman Lincoln*, of Boston, *John Pintard*, *John Bolton*, and *William Woolsey*, Esqrs. Vice Presidents.

The meeting having been called to order, the presiding officer delivered an appropriate address. The Corresponding Secretary then read letters from several Vice Presidents, apologizing for their non-attendance. After which the Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read. From this highly interesting document, we are enabled to give the following abstract:—

Since the last anniversary, two Managers of the Society, John Bingham and Garrett N. Bleecker, Esqrs. have been called from their labours.

New Auxiliaries.—In the course of the year, 27 new Auxiliary Societies have been formed, making the present total 887; together with a still larger number of Branch Associations. Several of these auxiliaries embrace nearly a whole State, and most of them an entire county.

Receipts.—The amount from all sources is $88,600 82; of which sum, 31,052 34 were from the sale of books; $3,303 62 from legacies; $21,881 80, ordinary donations; $27,485 22 towards foreign distribution; $4,267 84 from various other sources detailed in the Treasurer's Report.

Bibles and Testaments issued.—In English, 105,446; Spanish 2,708; French 437; German 735; Welsh, Irish and Gælic 167; modern Greek Testaments 1,390—making in all 110,-832 copies, and an aggregate, since the formation of the Society of 1,644,500.

New Bible.—A new Bible, of quarto size, and another, royal octavo, have been prepared with great care. Both have marginal references, and are strongly bound in calf. A duodecimo of a similar character will be issued. Cheaper editions of all these books will be issued in the course of a few months.

Of the modern Greek Testament, nearly all of the first edition have been forwarded to Greece, Smyrna and Constantinople, and are to be distributed by Messrs. King, Hill, Robertson, Goodell, Temple and Brewer.

Re-supply.—Besides the state of Maryland, which is to be wholly re-supplied, about 42 counties, in different parts of the Union, have been engaged the past year in the same work. The entire report will specify these counties. It is the earnest request of the Managers that this work may, the coming year, be extensively prosecuted, and that whenever an auxiliary has completed a re-supply, information may be given to the parent Society.

Supply of Sunday Schools.—Two thousand Testaments have been granted to the American Sunday School Union, to supply needy children in the western States, and 5000 more for the same in the southern States. These Testaments are now sold for nine cents a piece, and ought to be in the hands of every child who can read.

Agents of the Society.—During a part of the year fifteen agents have been employed, and eight of this number all of the year. Good agents are now wanted in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Indiana. If any applications are made, they should be accompanied with ample recommendations.

Female Bible Societies.—Contributions have been received the past year from more than forty of this important class of auxiliaries. One of these societies contributed the sum of $973 78, another $400. The entire report will furnish details.

Young Men's Bible Societies.—These societies have now become numerous, and highly useful. One has obtained subscriptions the past year to the amount of $10,000, and has paid of this sum into your treasury $3,170. Four new societies have, in the course of the year, been recognised as auxiliary; one in Savannah, Ga., one in Newport, R. I., one in Cincinnati, Ohio, and one in Lane Theological Seminary. It is deemed highly important that every city, college, and theological seminary, should have an institution of this kind.

Supply of the world within a definite period.—This subject, introduced at the last anniversary, has received much attention. One pamphlet in relation to it has been published by the Board, fifteen ecclesiastical bodies, including six denominations of Christians, have passed resolutions in favour of attempting it; three Auxiliary Bible Societies, have passed similar resolutions, and individuals have contributed money towards such an undertaking. Foreign Bible Societies have been written to, as well as missionaries abroad. But few answers are as yet received, and some of those [particularly that from the British and Foreign Bible Society] are unprepared to *resolve* on an attempt to effect a universal dissemination of the Scriptures within a definite period. A full view of that Society's sentiments on this subject will be found in the report of your Board, when printed.

In view of the limited information yet obtained in relation to the great and solemn work contemplated, your Board have recommended further time for its consideration. They trust that, in the course of another year, much more will be ascertained as to the sentiments of the auxiliaries of Foreign Bible Societies, and of missionaries in Pagan countries. The subject demands the most candid and prayerful deliberation of every friend of the Bible and the Bible cause.

Books received and ordered.—The Board acknowledge with gratitude, a donation of 445 German Testaments from the Halifax Bible Society, N. S.

Since the arrival of the Polish emigrants, they have ordered from England 100 Polish Bibles, and 300 Testaments, also, a small quantity in the Swedish, Italian, and Portuguese languages.

Foreign Distributions.—Grants of Bibles and Testaments [more than 1000 copies] have been made to supply the destitute in Lower Canada.

Another grant of 400 copies has been made, on request to the Choctaw school in Kentucky, for the use of the school and the aborigines who frequently visit their children there located.

To residents in the province of Texas in Mexico, has been granted a quantity of Bibles and Testaments, both in English and Spanish. The report will show that they are greatly needed and will prove useful. The Society has now an agent in that province to take charge of the distribution.

To South America have been sent 2,401 copies of the Scriptures, mostly in Spanish. An agent has also been sent out to distribute them—Mr. Isaac W. Wheelwright, of Massachusetts. His aim will be to furnish them to schools, as well as destitute families. A large edition of the Gospel of Matthew, in Spanish, is now in progress for the disposal of said agent in schools.

Various other small grants have been made, as will be seen in the Annual Report.

Grants of Money to print the Scriptures in foreign countries.—It was mentioned in the last report that the Board had pledged the sum of $30,000 towards promoting foreign distribution, in case this sum was furnished by friends and auxiliaries.

The whole of the above named sum has been subscribed, and $27,485 22 of it paid into the Treasury. From this money has been granted towards printing the Scriptures at Bombay $3,-000; at Ceylon, 2,000; in Burmah, 5,000; in China, 5,000; at the Sandwich Islands, 5,-000; in France, 2,000.

Various other sums have been appropriated, making a total of $25,019 31 towards the above object. The remainder of the $30,000 will be disbursed as soon as paid in, and as many additional sums as may be furnished.

In the course of the year books have been granted, or money to prepare them [in greater or less quantities] for use, in the following countries, viz, Canada, Mexico, South America, France, Russia, Greece, Turkey, Africa, Bombay, Ceylon, Burmah, Java, China, and the Sandwich Islands. From most of these places letters have been received, parts of which will appear in the Annual Report, and will show to all who read, that the time is come to arise, and give the bread of life to the dying nations which are waiting to receive it.

After the report had been concluded, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Report, parts of which have been read, be published under the direction of the Managers.

Resolved, That as the laws of our happy country repose on the doctrines of the Bible as their true foundation, it behooves us to give that book the most free and wide circulation among every portion of our community.

Resolved, That in the work of re-supplying with the sacred Scriptures the destitute families in the older States, in keeping up a supply in our new settlements—in furnishing them to our seamen and boatmen—to our army and navy—to hospitals and prisons—and to the numerous emigrants which are continually landing upon our shores, the auxiliary societies, and all the friends of the Bible, have motives to vigorous and unremitted exertion.

Resolved, That the operation of Christians of different religious denominations in the work of circulating the Scriptures, "without note or comment," has a happy tendency to promote the growth of mutual kindness and charity, as well as to give an augmented energy and success to the great object of this benevolent institution.

In view of the Divine promise, as to the ultimate spread of the Gospel over the earth, of the signal success of the Bible cause during the present century, of the numerous translations of the Scriptures already made; of the establishment of able and faithful missionaries in almost every Pagan and Mohammedan country; and of the wide extent of commerce and international communication, it is the serious conviction of this society, and is therefore,

Resolved, That were the friends of the Bible in Christian countries to exercise that faith, to offer those fervent supplications, to make those efforts and sacrifices which the present aspects of Providence, and the word of God demand, but a short period need pass away, before the families of all nations might be favoured with the light of revealed truth.

Resolved, That in consonance with the sentiments expressed in the preceding resolution, this Society, will steadily aim, and under the blessing of God enploy its best endeavours, in concert with similar institutions, towards effecting the distribution of the Bible among all the accessible population of the globe within the shortest practicable period.

Resolved, That the zealous and united prosecution of this grand object be affectionately and earnestly recommended to all the Bible Societies, and friends of the Bible in this country and in foreign lands.

The late hour at which the meeting closed, precludes a sketch of the excellent addresses which were delivered by the gentlemen who offered the resolutions. Among those who spoke, were the following gentlemen,—Rev. Baron Stow, of Boston, Alvan Stewart, Esq. of Utica; S. A. Foot, Esq. of New York; Rev. Dr. Renshaw, of Baltimore; Rev. A. Read, of England; Rev. S. H. Cone, of New York; Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, of Virginia, and the Rev. Mr. Winslow, of the Ceylon Mission.

The celebration of the Bible Society, is looked upon as emphatically THE GREAT Anniversary of the week—being, if not chronologically the oldest, at least the most truly National Institution of the whole. Nor indeed is it merely national. Its operations are not bounded by seas or continents, but its 'field' of labor is literally 'the world.' And while other kindred institutions are marching onward, gathering strength with age, and diffusing countless blessings over wider and yet wider regions every year, it affords us the highest satisfaction to note the great and growing progress of the Bible Cause, which lies at the foundation of all.

Delightful task to spread the pure and unadulterated word of the Most High without note or comment, as it came in burning eloquence faom the lips and pens of holy men of old! The Bible Cause! Here is a common field—the neutral ground of sectarians—upon which all Christians can meet and act in unison. May its roots strike deeper, and its branches spread wider, from year to year, until every land which the sun shines upon, shall glow with the additional and yet more beautiful light of Divine Truth!—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Was held on Tuesday evening, 6th inst. in the Brick Church, Beekman street. The audience was highly respectable and nearly filled the lower part of the house.

Moses Allen, Esq. in the Chair.

After a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, and an anthem sung in fine style by the choir, the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. John Breckinridge, made a statement to the meeting, of the objects and means of the Society. A formal report, he said, was not usually submitted—nor was it necessary, as he took it for granted that every one came there more or less prepared with information on the subject. It was now three years since the re-organization of the Society, when they began with $150; now, they spent about $38,000, and the number of students under their care for the ministry was 578. He would remark on what he called the *American Dispensation*, a dispensation of which the like was never witnessed in any other portion of the globe, disposing the youth of this country to come forward and offer themselves to preach the Gospel of Christ. Mr. B's. remarks were listened to with deep attention throughout.

The Rev. Dr. Philips then rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the work to be perfected by the Gospel Ministry, the candidates for the sacred office ought to take the lead of all other classes of students in their intellectual as well as their moral qualifications.

The Rev. gentleman supported the resolution at length. The ministry was the greatest gift of God—and its members ought not, nor cannot be confounded with the main body of believers. They had different designations indicating the peculiarity of their office. They were sent from God—and were Ambassadors—they were entrusted with a flock, and were Pastors; they were servants of God, and were Ministers. The Dr. then went on with much felicity, to show the high nature of the duties which the peculiar character of this age entailed upon Ministers. Learning and education were deeply necessary. It was urged that the Apostles had not such.—They had. They acquired their theology from the purest fountain of truth—they had their instruction from those lips which breathed the inspired doctrines of the Gospel—and, above all they were personally endowed with the inspiration of God. As our young men have not that qualification, we must give them that knowledge which will enable them to expound the Scriptures with all the acquired lights of human knowledge. Let me not be misunderstood. The church cannot—ministers' Education Boards cannot make ministers. God alone can make his ministers—but it is their duty, their solemn and imperative duty to guard against the awful possibility of an improper person being brought into the sacred office.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Troy.

The Rev. Cyrus Mason, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the work to be performed by ministers of the Gospel, the candidates for the sacred office ought to take the lead of all other classes of students in their intellectual, as well as their moral qualifications.

Mr. M. advocated the resolution in a speech of great length and much ability. The high advantages of intellectual cultivation in a minister—the great importance of it upon the community—the disadvantages under which the poor student of Theology laboured, and the little hope of earthly reward which his prospects held forth—were all enlarged upon in a lucid and masterly manner, which we regret, from its great length, we cannot sketch here in detail. The resolution was seconded by Professor Howe, of South Carolina.

Samuel A. Foot, Esq. of New York, then addressed the meeting. He spoke at considerable length, and much feeling, on the importance of the cause, and the imperative duty there existed for the laity to come forward and assist to the utmost extent of their means, the clergy in their good work. In conclusion, Mr. F. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a well educated ministry, is one of the most efficient instruments of our Heavenly Father, to establish and sustain a united and peaceful church on earth.

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, of Orange, N. J.

The Rev. Mr. Plumer, of Virginia offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Board recognise with increasing force, the obligations resting upon the Church to enlarge her views, desires, prayers and efforts, until every tribe of earth shall have an intelligent, pious and efficient ministry.

The Rev. gentleman said, he had many good reasons for offering it—one was, the wants of the world this year were better known than they were last. Twelve months ago it was doubted whether a missionary would be allowed in China. Now Bibles had penetrated three hundred miles into the interior. We must enlarge our sphere. We want not means, but men. He knew one aged minister in North Carolina, who had only two hundred dollars a year to support a large family. He would supply many sons to the work; and he knew another instance—and there were many more—they must go ahead. He heard of an Education Society, who lay quiet six months, because they could not find any one to educate. They must not be like them.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Rovland, late of North Carolina, but now of this city. In doing this, he said he would just mention that in the Southern country, there is a wide and deep feeling in favor of educating young men for the ministry, and under the auspices of this Board.

An anthem was then sung by the choir, and the meeting dispersed at half past ten o'clock, much gratified and entertained—the benediction having been pronounced by Rev. Mr. Johnson.

NEW-YORK CITY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This meeting was held in Catham street, Chapel on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The house was crowded to overflowing. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, and Dr. John Stearns was appointed Secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. De Witt.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society. The subject upon which the meeting was assembled, was one, he said, of grave and solemn interest to this nation; and after what had taken place yesterday, he felt that he would be glad to speak two or three hours upon it, and then leave it unexhausted. But as others were to follow, he would endeavour to be brief.

Any person who would refer to the history of this institution, and will judge it with candor, must be convinced that it was founded in philanthropy, and has been cherished with no other sentiments than those of the most pure and exalted benevolence.

The grand object was to plant upon the coast of Africa, a Christian colony of coloured persons who might *volantarily* emigrate thither. This purpose early avowed, has never been departed from. And was there any thing objectionable in this? No man had been *compelled* to go there—and a fundamental principle of the colony was *freedom of the will.* The society has already found 3,000 persons, animated by this spirit of freedom who have embarked for Liberia. He would admit that evils and discouragements have existed there, and that some existed still; but whatever they were, they were fewer and less formidable than those that were presented at the settlement of Jamestown or Plymouth, by our ancestors. Letters had also been recently received that the depression that had existed was passing away, and measures for the reform and prevention of the evils complained of, had been promptly taken. It was due, he said, to state of the Board of Managers at Washington, that no body of men could be found more sincerely intent to establish a nation on the coast of Africa upon Christian principles. They are men willing to be taught by experience, and every subject presented to them in relation to the interests of the society, has received deep and earnest consideration.

Mr. G. was aware that this subject was necessarily connected with the slave question; and it involves the welfare of three millions of blacks and of more than half of the Union. He had been astonished when he had seen with what ruthlessness men, who had never examined the subject, or been upon the spot, undertook to propound doctrines which threaten the destruction of this great confederacy. He had heard it yesterday declared, that the slaveholder was worse than the original kidnapper. He would admit that those who hold slaves now, *on the principle* of those who kidnapped them at first, were equally guilty. But the whole condition of the case is altered. A vast majority of the present slaveholders act in this matter involuntarily. It is a burthen cast upon them—an unblest inheritance that has fallen upon them. Much had been said upon the point that the Colonization Society had been founded on a cherished prejudice against the coloured people. This, to say the least of it, was erroneous. It was founded on the belief that, by changing their location, the disadvantages under which they labour here, might be removed. Burke saw the increased energy of character which had been infused into the Americans by a departure from their native land, and predicted the results that followed. The same change of place may elevate the blacks, if we can transfer them to a country where they may be the builders of their own fortunes, and bring out the native energies of their character. It had been objected that it was impracticable to construct permanent institutions upon the African coast, out of such materials as were sent thither. But if the African character could be sufficiently elevated here, for participation in civil government, can it not there? But it was not the purpose of the Colonization Society to set down the emigrants upon the African coasts forlorn and abandoned; but to educate them and fit them for a higher destiny. Mr. G. adverted to several other positions assumed by the opposers of the Colonization Society, which he successfully exposed and refuted.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson next rose and submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting invite the clergy of all denominations throughout this State to enforce the claims of this Society from their pulpits on the Fourth of July, or some Sabbath near to it annually, and to take up collections in their congregations in aid of the cause of African Colonization.

The occasion, he said, led him to recall some of the most pleasing recollections of bygone days. He remembered well the time the first sail was unfurled for this enterprise, and that when Burgess and Mills walked down to the wharf, they were accompanied by a single individual—but 'a little one has become a thousand, and a strong one a great nation.' The results have surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine; and we have the most cheering prospect that the enterprise will go on until that land, like our own, will become the 'land of the free and the home of the brave.' The Society had passed through evil report, and through good report. It had been opposed by interests diametrically antagonist, and with arguments as conflicting as those interests.

On the one hand it was said that it was a device to rivet more secure the shackles of the slave—on the other that it was an insidious project for the abolition of slavery. But it had preserved a happy medium between extremes, and it had generally been found that the truth lies there, as well in theology as in politics. If it was contended that the Society was beset with difficulties, he would admit it. But difficulties in a good cause were not to be yielded to, but to be surmounted, and whilst this Society had a hand for relief as tender as the down of innocence, it was shod with brass to spurn at difficulties. Although their path was not strewed with flowers, every difficulty would vanish before the wand of perseverance. It was an enterprise for the benefit of two continents, and calculated to bless countless millions with the triumphant emblems of the plough, the cap of liberty and the cross. It promised emancipation to the whole African race from the thraldom of ignorance, despotism and degradation. The consequences already attained were most auspicious.

In Africa the number of slave factories had been greatly diminished, and in our own country, within the last sixteen years the rights of the coloured people had been more correctly appreciated, and their condition greatly improved. It was impossible to deny that in producing this result the Colonization Society had a prominent agency. Why then seek to injure us? Is the array of battle to be encountered because the good we have done is less than we could have wished? Let us at least go on undisturbed in our achievements, at least until something more than a shadow is offered in lieu of a substance. If we are to rely on some great moral impulse to achieve the liberation of the blacks, are all other means in the meantime to be laid aside? Suppose a society was to be formed in Russia for the relief of the sufferings of the Poles—should its operations be suspended until a great moral impulse can be excited to effect their universal emancipation? Let those who oppose this undertaking beware, lest haply they find at last that they have been fighting against God. Mr. J. made many eloquent and pertinent remarks which we have not time nor room to insert. The resolution he offered was passed.

A. H. Twining, Esq., of New Haven, then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That powerful motives are presented, in the progress and success of the American Colonization Society, to every man who would aid the establishment of Christian Colonies of free men of colour, who may choose to emigrate, on the African coast, for more vigorous and extended effort.

He enforced the propriety of the resolution by many apposite remarks, which our limits will not enable us to record. He dwelt at considerable length upon the beneficial moral influences which the Society had exerted in bettering the condition, and brightening the prospects of the slave, and preparing the mind of the master for early emancipation. He alluded particularly to the free and open discussion of the slave question in Virginia—the progress made in Kentucky—and to the efforts and appropriations made by the Legislature of Maryland for the avowed purpose of making that a free State. These results had been produced by the fact that the Society had inspired hope by showing a channel through which slavery might be ultimately abolished with safety, and this had diminished the fear which had shut their eyes to conviction, and their hands from effort. The question was put upon the resolution, and it was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. John Breckinridge offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a true regard to the best interests of the people of color in this country, and to the present and future good of the population of Africa, urges the members of this Society to renewed and more enlarged efforts to found Christian States upon the African Coast, which shall show the value and power of Education, Liberty, and our holy Religion.

It was a mistaken view of the subject that the friends and enemies of Colonization were divided into the friends and enemies of slavery. It was true that the action of the Society upon slavery was indirect, and abolition in any other than the slave holding States, whether immediate or progressive, could legally assume no other form. It was a known and conceded fact, whether right or wrong, good or bad, that this union was formed upon the basis that to the state sovereignties, and to them alone, the whole subject of slave regulation was reserved. Congress has no right to intermeddle (except in the District of Columbia, and there he thought slavery ought to be abolished by the National Legislature,) and there is no alternative between the dissolution of the Union, and the concession to the States of those powers which the Constitution left in their hands. If we wish to effect emancipation, and help the colored man, we must do so by individual influence or through the instrumentality of the States. The question then arises, has it not a tendency to retard the progress of the State governments in the work of emancipation, to assail the slave-holding States with the ruthless fury indulged in by many Abolitionists? Will it not in its consequences react upon the slave? Slavery was devolved upon us by Great Britain. They were left here in such numbers that a regard for personal safety has induced the respective legislatures to enact laws prohibiting emancipation, except upon the condition that the freed man be removed. To violate these laws is not only to incur a penalty, but if the black man is not removed he is sold again into slavery. The question then was, is it better for them to emigrate abroad as freemen, or to remain in slavery at home? If by preventing their emigration abroad they are retained at home, who keeps them there?—on whom rests the responsibility? The Colonization Society has taken the alternative that it is better they should be free abroad—the Abolitionists, that it is better to keep them in slavery at home. Let each one decide for himself on which side the guilt or preference lies. I personally know, said Mr. B., the masters of thousands of slaves who would gladly emancipate them if they could—but their poverty precludes them from sending them away, and the laws do not allow them to remain free at home. Fifty thousand per annum might be emancipated, if the means could be found to convey them abroad. These are facts which, right or wrong in themselves, must be taken into the account, when testing the question of Colonization. In regard to the influence of Colonization on slavery, emancipation has been exceedingly advanced by the action of the Society. He regretted to find, yesterday, a youth from Kentucky, drawing his virgin blade to plunge it into the honor of his native State. He seemed like a fugitive from the ruins of Troy recounting the perils he had escaped

—quæque ipse miserrima vidi
Et quorum pars magna fui

The south and west he described as a Sodom, and every kitchen a brothel. This, said Mr. B., it is my painful duty, publicly to denounce. He was satisfied that the young gentlemen's observation must have been extremely limited, or he would never have ventured upon such representations. He also asserted that no paper had dared to advocate the doctrine of emancipation in the valley of the Mississippi. This he could refute in his own person. So long as 1824, he had edited a religious paper in the city of Lexington, in which he strenuously advocated emancipation, by the practice upon which doctrine he had made himself poor by emancipating all the slaves that had fallen to his inheritance. He had also lectured on that subject, both in Lexington and Baltimore, for a long period, and without molestation. The gentleman does not know the state of Kentucky—[here the speaker was interrupted by hisses from some Abolitionists in the upper gallery which caused deafening plaudits from the respectable parts of the audience.]

I am a Kentuckian, continued Mr. B. and I am not to be frightened by hisses—for among the earliest lessons taught me by my mother was, next to the fear of God—*not to fear* the face of man. Mr. B. continued the discussion for sometime in the most happy vein, and among other remarks alluded to the fact that the first founder of African Colonization was Granville Sharpe, at Sierra Leone. He was supported by William Wilberforce, whom at the close of life the abolitionists had attempted to press into their service. But he too was a strenuous advocate of Colonization.

Mr. B. closed by stating, that as a speaker of yesterday at the Abolition anniversary, announced the FUNERAL of the Colonization Society he had the honour to introduce four pall bearers from Kentucky,—the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, the Rev. Mr. McAfee, and Orlando Brown, Esq. who would unite with him in the service, and who could testify to the truth of his statements.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Utica, next rose and submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting regards the moral influence of the scheme of African Colonization, in promoting the voluntary and peaceful abolition of slavery, as among its chief advantages and such as should commend it to the vigorous and persevering support of all the friends of the coloured race.

After his arrival in town, he said, where he expected to meet a friend whom he had known for several years, and whom he was anxious to meet again, he was informed to his great grief and consternation that he was dead and buried—for that the funeral obsequies of the American Colonization Soc. were attended yesterday. But when I behold this numerous audience, it seems as if there had been a resurrection—for it is a collection of the most beautiful corpses I ever saw. They remind me of two lines of the poet—

"On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb."

Nor can I forget an anecdote that I heard in my boyhood, that may well apply to the premature interment by the reverend pastor of the Springstreet church yesterday. An old lady took it into her head that her husband was about to die, and proceeded to the undertakers to procure the necessary apparatus for the burial; accordingly, says the couplet—

"Forth went the good lady to buy him a coffin,
And when she came back she found him a-laughing."

After some further observations, facetious and otherwise, Mr. B. proceeded to remark upon the attitude assumed by the Abolionists hostile to the Colonization Society. We would not depart, he said, from the present system until they could show a better. They offer no plan by which to break the fetters of the slave. They talk much, and do nothing. They declaim loudly against the enormity of slavery—but too far off for their voice to be heard. Their declamation is all in the non-slave-holding States. But is this the way to produce a salutary effect in the south?

If you wish to convert England, would you preach to them in Scotland? When Paul sought to convert the Romans, he did not remain in Judea, but he went to Rome—and why should not our Abolitionists follow the example? Persecution has ever been regarded as the seed of the church—and why do they not go South of Potomac—sow the same seed—and watch for its fruits! It is not by extraneous effort that emancipation can ever be effected. We well know how the subject of slavery stands under the constitution, and that it requires the concurrence of two-thirds of the States to alter or amend it.

If the whole North, therefore, were to unite to a man in an attempt to alter the provisions of the Constitution on this subject, they could not effect it. Mr. B. dwelt at some length on the recklessness of those who were ready to jeopardize the Union, and that, too, for the accomplishment of an object that was utterly impracticable.

It took Granville Sharpe and Wilberforce, and their philanthropic associates forty years to accomplish, in the West Indies, what an Abolition print in this city has denominated the 'Triumph of Gradualism.' What hopes then are here, on their own principles, where no power can be exerted?

Mr. Bethune then proceeded to speak of his own satisfaction in preaching formerly among the slaves of the South, and of the great and glorious efforts now making among men of the highest character in the remote South, to instruct the slaves in all the doctrines and duties of Christianity. He named the Rev. C. C. Jones, of Georgia, as having under his pastoral care more than six thousand slaves. In all its relations, he deemed the Colonization Society worthy of the vigorous support of all the friends of the coloured race.

The Rev. Mr. Plumer touched upon the causes which operated to create jealousies and dissensions between the south and the north. They did not know each other, or these jealousies and dissensions could not exist. These causes were, diversity of interests, geographical distinctions, the fact that bad specimens of northern character were exhibited at the south, and bad specimens of southern character at the north. He insisted we were brethren, and should feel as brethren. On the subject of slavery, the south could not permit others than themselves to interfere. The good people of the south were anxiously and prayerfully engaged in improving the con-

dition and raising the character of the people of colour. But they must look to the general safety and peace. Even a *civil* war would be better than a *servile* one. He rejoiced in the firm belief that the influence of the Colonization Society allayed sectional jealousies and cemented the Union.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The sixth annual meeting of this Society, was held on Wednesday afternoon 7th inst. in Chatham street Chapel; S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Brooklyn. R. M. Chipman, Esq. then proceeded to read the annual report. After alludiog to the decease of two members of the Board, viz. Rev. Drs. Parker, of Portsmouth, N. H. and Porter, of Amdover, it took a cursory view of the state and prospects of the principal nations of the earth, in reference to war. In the United States, it represented great progress as having been made in the cause of peace. Within the past year, most of the large ecclesiastical bodies in New England have passed resolutions favourable to the objects of the Society, and two hundred and sixteen clergymen, of various denominations, have pledged themselves to preach at least once a year on the evils and wickedness of war. The offer of $500 for the best dissertation on a "Congress of Nations," has been increased to $1000, and the time extended to the 20th June ensuing. Three gentlemen of high eminence as statesmen, legislators, and civilians, have consented to examine the manuscripts and adjudge the prize.

Many other facts, of an encouraging character, are stated in the report, which we have not room to detail.

The meeting was addressed by Professor Dewey of Pittsfield, Mass.: Rev. Messrs. Galusha, of Utica; Hickok, of Litchfield, Conn., Gogswell, of Massachusetts, A. Stewart, Esq., of Utica, and M. Chipman, of Rochester. Mr. Cogswell read a letter from William Ladd, Esq. of Menot, M. in which he expressed his regret at being unable to attend this meeting, but said his heart was with it, and that feeling or other, to the service of his master, he solemnly bound to devote his all, in some form pledged himself to pay three hundred dollars a year, for not less than five years, towards the support of a suitable person to act as Corresponding Secretary of the Society and Editor of its publications, and of another person to perform the duties of Travelling and Preaching Agent, on condition that other individuals would increase the amount to $2000.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The subject of the following communication is worthy of the serious, prayerful consideration of every reader. We hope it will elicit all the deep interest it so richly deserves. The scheme proposed has our hearty sanction; and, in our view, is entirely practicable. All that is needed to put it at once into practical operation, is a right disposition—a proper state of feeling on the part of the benevolent, the humane, the christian portion of the population of Kentucky. We hope our valued correspondent will continue to employ his pen on this important subject.—[EDIT. LUM.

For the Western Luminary.

Kentucky Society for the Promotion of the Christian Instruction of the Black Population.

To the Editor of the Western Luminary:

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased with the modification suggested by "Philafricus" to the plan for the support of a missionary to the black population of Kentucky. The idea of a Society bearing the name and for the object stated in the caption of this communication, is one which I have long contemplated as a *desideratum* of intense interest in christian philanthropy—as a star yet to be added to the brilliant constellation of American Associations for the promotion of the spiritual improvement of mankind, and necessary to the completeness and lustre of its irradiance. I was reading in an English work by an eminent author, a few days since, some remarks upon the different notions which different men and nations received from the same word; among other examples given, it was observed, that American slaveholders must have very different ideas of the word *liberty* from those entertained by freemen among other nations. Might not the same writer have said with equal justice, that the christian public of the slave states of our Union, must entertain very different impressions of christian duty to their domestics, from those which are usually felt among the religious part of mankind—and which reason and the word of God inculcate? We are deeply concerned—we earnestly pray for the South Sea Islanders—for the inhabitants of Asia and even of Africa—Missionaries have gone from our own bosoms to instruct the heathens that are abroad,—while those around us—under our very eyes—are totally overlooked and disregarded. The minister, in the pulpit, earnestly prays for the benighted inhabitants of the earth—while at that moment, his own servants, who know little more of God's word and the revelation of his mercy through Jesus Christ than their Hottentot brethren, are wandering over the land profaning the Sabbath day, and have never received from his lips a word of instruction, though perhaps born in his house;—the elder, the class leader, the deacon, supplicates fervently that God would pour the light of the glorious gospel upon the benighted mind, while not five steps distant from his fire-side, are a half dozen human beings perishing for lack of knowledge, whom he has never required nor even *invited* to come to his family altar—to whom he has never read a word of that blessed gospel which he so highly prizes. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not accuse these persons of insincerity; but I think you will concur with me, in regarding such conduct as one of the rarest examples of human inconsistency that the history of "this dim spot which men call earth" affords.

This is the age of moral power springing from the association of men, united for the accomplishment of some great and good object. I believe that the christian community are beginning to be alive to their duty in the matter under consideration—but years will pass away before any general reformation takes place, unless some special effort be made for that purpose. I propose then, to the christian public of ALL DENOMINATIONS, to form an association under the name and for the object above stated. I call upon the christian public of Kentucky, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, and Presbyterians; I call upon them in the name of the whole black population, a population living in the midst of the light of the gospel—yet receiving none or few of its rays—to engage in this greatly neglected duty.

The plan which I would propose as before stated, would be, to engage one or more missionaries to preach throughout the state to the black population; but whose principal business it should be to arouse up the attention of christian ministers to the subject of *special preaching* suited to that population, and special attention to their spiritual condition—to their instruction *orally* in Bible classes, and assemblage with the rest of the family, as far as practicable, at family worship. Every one who is willing to unite in this object is requested to forward his name and subscription to the Editor of the Luminary, and when a sufficient number has been given in, a meeting will be called. Christians of Kentucky, shall the black population longer remain in heathenish darkness, or shall they be instructed in the gospel of Jesus Christ? Let the friends of Colonization,—let the members of the Emancipation Society—let every patriot answer—for *our* welfare as well as that of the black population, is deeply involved. C.

For the Western Luminary.

Is it not the cause of God?

MR. EDITOR,—The cause of Moral Reform either is or is not the cause of the Bible. Blind indeed must be that heart which charges the Holy God with approving the bachanalian song and conduct of the licentious. Go ask the debaucher, does conscience in retirement approve of thy conduct? And if conscience is not seared as with a hot iron, his candid answer will be in the language of one who plead with the writer for a peaceful home. And what was her plea?—"Oh! sir, I am miserable. I can't begin to tell you how I feel. This place is so full of vice—my habits are so shameful! By means of liquor, I succeed in banishing, or rather killing serious thoughts. Often, very often, I lay down stupified by rum and opium, and sleep like a stone, insensible of my danger. My triumph, however, is of short duration." She grasped me by the arm, kneeled, and poured her unavailing tears at my feet. Poor girl! she is a daughter. She has a soul! If sin is so great a curse to man here, what must be the final result! It was agonizing to my feelings to turn away, when my own sex were the guilty authors of her shame and crime and woe. But what could I do? There was no asylum that opened its doors for her restoration to virtuous society and to God. No kind matron would take her by the hand, for she was vile. She went back to her "Golgotha," and drowned her sorrows in ardent spirit and oaths against the man who had sold her soul to perdition.

This short narrative is the history of thousands who are trained up in virtuous families. The adversary has many snares by which he destroys the peace of relatives, and shuts precious souls out of heaven. When the lion roars, the beasts of the forest escape; but when the devil's emisary [the seducer,] is robed in the mask of friendship, eternal groans only can tell the consequence. The Bible itself seems to want words to set forth the reality—Prov. 2: 1—7: "Which forsaketh the guide of her youth and forgetteth the covenant of her God. For her house inclineth unto death and her paths unto the dead. NONE THAT GO UNTO HER RETURN AGAIN, NEITHER TAKE THEY HOLD OF THE PATHS OF LIFE." Did seducers believe God, they would tremble under such truths more than when their relatives and neighbors were mowed down by the pestilence. Ah! let the whirlwind carry off our houses and our merchandize as the chaff, and bury our wealth and honor in desolation; but let not the scriptures, the word of an avenging God, be fulfilled in us—Prov. 5: 8. "Remove thy way far from her, and come not NIGH THE DOOR of her house. Lest thou give thine honor unto another and thy years unto the cruel. Lest strangers be filled with thy wealth; and thy labors be in the house of a stranger. And thou MOURN AT LAST WHEN THY FLESH AND THY BODY ARE CONSUMED. And say how have I hated instruction and my heart despised reproof. And have not obeyed the voice of my teachers, nor inclined mine ear unto them that instructed me." But these woes and regrets are only the first notes of eternal weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth. It is but the electric fluid which precedes the bursting thunderbolt.

Sinai trembled when God proclaimed "thou shalt not commit adultery." If those awful peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning only announced the giving of the law, what will become of the polluted despisers of that law, when the archangel's trump shall burst the graveyards of creation! What do I see in prospect? It is the resurrection of the dead. They that have *done good* come forth to life everlasting. As gems brighter than the sun, they shine in the crown of their Saviour. But the first resurrection is past. Wrath is written on every leaf and blade of grass. The tempest cries wrath! The notes of the last trump sound more fearful than the opening of a thousand earthquakes. The great day of his wrath hath come, and who shall be able to stand! But who are these dragged forth from their reluctant graves, covered with disgrace? Why are those under whose lips are the poison of asps, and whose feet are swift to shed blood, so slow in coming to judgment? Why does the rolling together of the heavens as a scroll agitate the seducer and debauchee? Once he could boast of having ruined females—now he sees the very souls he murdered, and aided others to murder by his example. He would rather see so many hungry lions. Well would it be for him, could he be buried from their endless reproaches under the ruins of the universe. But with the judge there is no variableness nor the least shadow of turning. The heart of the pirate on female loveliness shall be exposed to the condemnation of the saints and to the abhorrence of the abandoned themselves. Poor wretch! his sporting is ended—now he begins to drink the bitter cup which he provided for others. It is in vain that he makes an effort to escape. The darkest part of the universe is now light as mid-day. Once he found a hiding place from human observation, but alas! not even a cave nor a mountain affords him a shelter from the wrath of insulted heaven. He was a seducer. He rolled the polluting flood onward by his own example; but now it is rolled back on his own head like the angry waves of the ocean, by the strong arm of Jehovah. DOWN, DOWN, cries the judge, heaven is the habitation of christian virtue. Now the very foundation on which the merciless being stands sinks, while all below is reproach and groans and blasphemy and fire, and the blackness of darkness forever. Oh God! save me from the doom of that man who riots on female innocence. Oh my soul! come not thou into his secret! Flee from him as from the pestilence! Escape from his habitation as though its flames were encircling you! E.

For the Western Luminary.

To Preachers.

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?"

Mr. EDITOR,—I have been a constant reader of the "LUMINARY," for ten years. More than one of its Editors have been called to their final home, many of its original readers are no more, and soon others shall follow. But amid all those changes, I am still spared to peruse its columns and to feed upon its communications. With whatever talent it may have been originally conducted, I hesitate not to say, that it is accomplishing more good at the present time, than it has ever done hitherto. For several months past, I have had more leisure for its perusal than usual, and have consequently taken a greater interest in its publication. But I almost invariably read it with regret. That feeling arises from the reflection, that so many of the excellent articles which it contains, are hastily read by christians, and almost entirely forgotten, as soon as the paper is laid down. During the two happy months of February and March, the same feeling was continually associated with the recollection of your paper. Every week it contained articles under the head of "Revivals" which were worth their weight in precious stones, and if the hints had been taken, the dangers which they pointed out had been avoided, and the instructions which they communicated had been treasured in the memory, and followed out in practice, even yet at the close of every evening, the joyful news would have been borne to heaven on many a Cherub's lightning wing, "souls to day, were born to God in Lexington." But those articles were neglected, and no such gladsome news is borne to heaven now.

"SABBATH SCHOOLS."

Under this head, there have been quite a number of articles both original and selected, which ought to have been copied into the heart of many a teacher, and scholar and superintendant. But they were read only to be forgotten. And the several communications relative to the religious instruction of the *two thousand six hundred blacks* in the city, have probably met with the same treatment. Regarded at the time, as the effusions of some one, who would be thought kinder, and wiser than his neighbors, and perhaps not thought of since, or, if even thought of nothing efficiently done, except by a few of a more humane and nobler spirit. And probably the powerful and startling calculations of ALIQUIS will meet the same doom.

THE PREACHER.

The minister of the gospel too, to whom what follows is most applicable, will perhaps treat this communication in the same manner, the design of which is to draw his attention to the

LOUISVILLE OVERTURE.

It is my opinion, that that minister of the gospel who does not make his arrangements to preach *somewhere every Sabbath*, ought to receive the public censure of his Presbytery.

It is my opinion, that an *occasional* preacher, has no right to a vote, in any church judicatory. The Presbyterian, is a representative form of government;—whom does he represent?

It is my opinion, that the minister who does not preach some where upon the Sabbath, except in case of sickness, ought either to alter his course, or be deprived of his office.

It is high time that *other* Presbyteries follow that of Louisville. It is a deplorable fact, that many Peresbyterian preachers think they have a right to preach when they please, and if they do not please, to go about something else. Such were not the feelings of the apostles. They were always engaged in their work. There is now, as much need, and a thousand times more inviting field than then, for preaching the gospel.

A FACT.

A few Sabbaths ago, there were in one of the Presbyterian churches of this city, *four* clergymen listening to a fifth; and that too, when in almost any direction within three miles, a congregation from one, to two hundred souls can be easily collected, and will gladly hear the gospel. We ask our ministering brethren with the feelings and affection of a brother in the ministry, might not the Savior, if he were present, well propose to them the same question which he once did to the labourers in the market place,

"WHY STAND YE HERE ALL THE DAY IDLE?"

Q.

NEW MISSION STATION IN BURHAM.—Our readers have been informed, that such has been the success of our active Missionary, Mr. KINCAID, at Ava, the capital of Burmah propor, that he was greatly encouraged in his labours in that city. He explicitly announces the opinion, in one of his letters to the board of missions in this city, that he did not believe the government of Burmah would prohibit the publication of the Gospel in Ava. He has stated to the brethren at Maulmein, the occurance of events in this relation since his arrival at Ava; and such have been his representations to Mr. Judson and the other brethren at Maulmein, that they have determined to send brother Oliver T. Cutter to Ava with a printing press, to assist him in the publication of Tracts, for enlightening the Burmans. There is no doubt, therefore, that brother Cutter and the press are now happily operating in Burmah's capital. This intelligence will communicate much joy to our Christian friends, who, we hope, will be encouraged to mingle thanksgiving and praise, with their supplications for Burmah. Let them not however, imagine that the Missionary work in Burmah is done, but let them consider it as only commenced. And as every new station will call for more energy, and more means of action, both at home and abroad, let each feel that his contributions and his prayers must be liberal, frequent, and continued, till life shall end.—*Ch. Watch.*

PRINTING PRESS IN ASIA.—The citizens of Athens, [Ga.] have determined to establish a Printing Press in some part of Asia, to aid the American Tract Society in the work of foreign distribution. The Press will cost $800—$500 of which was subscribed. Only two weeks previous, the people had subscribed $500 to the Sunday-School Union. The donation of $1000 from Charleston, says a letter from the Tract House, was received with joy. Savannah and Augusta have each contributed more than $400.

SOCIETY OF INQUIRY.—A society has lately been formed in Utica, N. Y. under the name of "The Protestant Society of Inquiry of Utica." The chief object of this society is to obtain and disseminate information concerning the nature of Popery, and the probable final effects of its increase in this country, by the rapid emigration of the Papists.—*West. Rec.*

CONCERT OF PRAYER ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.—On Monday evening last, a meeting was held in the vestry of Essex street church, in this city, for prayer and communication of intelligence in relation to slavery in the United States. It is intended to be held hereafter on the last Monday evening of each month, for the same object. This method of treating the subject of slavery will, we trust, commend itself to every Christian, who believes that prayer and the diffusion of information are the best means of abolishing sin of every kind.

At this meeting, intelligence was communicated and addresses and prayers were offered. Hymns were sung by a choir of colored children, which excited much interest in the audience.—*Bost. Rec.*

THE REVIVAL.—We have only to say, touching the revival of religion, that it goes on steadily, and that new cases of conversion are met with, from day to day. The sunrise prayer-meeting is continued, and is well attended, and frequent conferences are held with inquirers. From present appearances, there will be large additions to the churches, and it is certain, that professing christians have not, for several years, been in so good a frame of mind. The value of immortal souls is more correctly estimated, and plans are devised, with a view to the steady and heathful growth of the church of Christ, and to the salvation of dying men.—*Cincinnati Jour.*

WESTERN LUMINARY.

LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1834.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

We learn that considerable alarm is excited in the surrounding country, by a report that the Cholera is prevailing in Lexington. The rumor is wholly without foundation. We state, on the best authority, that there is not a single case of Cholera in the city or county.

General Assembly.

We have received nothing further from the General Assembly, than the proceedings of the first day.

The Assembly convened on Thursday, the 15th inst., and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D. moderator of the last Assembly. After recess, the Assembly met at 4 o'clock, P. M. The clerk announced 190 members present. Several were afterwards added.

Commissioners appeared from both the 2d Presbyteries of Philadelphia, and after some discussion, were permitted to take their seats. The Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Nashville, Tenn. was unanimously chosen Moderator,—the vote being taken without calling the roll, there being no other candidate in nomination. The Rev. Jacob Green, of Bedford Presbytery, Pa. was chosen clerk. Delegates were received from several corresponding bodies, among whom were Rev. Messrs. Reid and Mathieson, from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. After some minor business, the Assembly adjourned till the next morning.

Dr. Lindsley, the Moderator of the Assembly, is regarded as belonging to the *moderate* party, if he be designated as a partizan at all.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Standard says, "Peace and unity seem to be the order of the day in the Assembly."

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.—The Rev. JOHN C. YOUNG, President of Centre College, has been elected to the Presidency of Transylvania University. We have not yet learned whether President Young will accept the appointment.

The Bible Cause.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fayette County Bible Society, held last week, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a public meeting be held in the City, to promote the great object of the American Bible Society, in distributing the Scriptures in foreign lands."

In accordance with this resolution, next Sabbath evening at candle lighting, was designated by the Committee, as the most suitable time for holding the proposed meeting. We desire, in a few words, to direct the attention of the friends of the Bible cause in our City to this meeting. It is known to most of them, that that great national institution, the American Bible Society, has projected and already entered upon the execution of the sublime enterprize of supplying *the entire world with the word of God*. A work of this magnitude will, of course, require a vast amount of funds. And this money can only be raised by the contributions of the benevolent. Hence the necessity of every auxiliary Bible association contributing its quota to consummate this sublime scheme of benevolence. The Bible Society of this County have felt it to be their duty, as well as a high privilege, to aid in the promotion of this great work. Accordingly, it was resolved, at the last annual meeting of the Society, to raise the sum of *five hundred dollars* towards the consummation of this magnificent work of benevolence. As it is hoped that the friends of the Bible cause in this City generally will be gratified to aid in this good work, an opportunity will be afforded at the above meeting for all to contribute, according to their inclination.

The meeting will be held at the McChord church, at half past 7 o'clock. Several addresses may be expected. It is hoped a general attendance will be given.

Fayette County Bible Society.

The annual meeting of the Fayette County Bible Society will be held at the McChord church, on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. The annual report will be presented, and officers elected for the ensuing year. The members of the Society and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to attend.

Western Foreign Missionary Society.

We learn from the Christian Herald, that the anniversary of the Western Foreign Missionary Society was held at Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 6th inst. After the reading of the annual report, (which was ordered to be printed,) the following appropriate resolution, by the Rev. A. W. Black, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all the followers of Jesus, to co-operate on the scripture basis of our common Christianity, in the great enterprise of evangelizing the world."

The following day the annual sermon was delivered, and the officers of the Board and the Executive Committee were chosen.

During the past year, sixteen individuals were sent out by the Society to labor among the heathen, of whom seven were ordained ministers. The amount of funds contributed in aid of the Society's operations during the year, is $16,296 46¼.

The Board adjourned to meet at Philadelphia in May next. The Rev. R. J. Breckinridge of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Philips of New-York were appointed to preach on the occasion.

The Society whose anniversary meeting we have noticed above, is entitled to the confidence and efficient support of the Christian community, especially that portion of it connected with the Presbyterian church. We take pleasure in earnestly commending its claims upon the affections and hearty co-operation of every member of our communion. It is engaged in a mighty work; and should have the cordial good wishes of all who desire that the life-giving beams of the Gospel should dissipate the moral darkness which is enshrouding so large a portion of the human family in the gloom of eternal death.

It is the design of this Society, should they be sustained by the benevolent, to send out this year *twenty* additional laborers into the foreign field. They appeal to the Presbyteries to aid them in this noble enterprize. And what is to be the response? Is there a Presbytery in the United States which could not support a missionary among the heathen! Not one. The attention of the church needs to be aroused to the great importance of this subject. There is too much torpor, too much apathy respecting it. *While the church is slumbering, the heathen are perishing.* Can a stronger motive be needed, to excite to prompt and efficient action! We are glad to be enabled to say, that some of our Presbyteries are manifesting a disposition to come up to this blessed work in good earnest. The following is a list of the Presbyteries which have each assumed the responsibility of supporting one or more missionaries in the foreign field: Philadelphia, New-Castle, Newton, Miami, Huntingdon, Hudson, Northumberland, Hopewell, West-Lexington, Blairsville, Kaskaskia, West-Tennessee, and Madison.

Anniversaries in Boston.

This is emphatically the age of benevolent operations. We have given our readers pretty copious accounts of the annual meetings of the benevolent societies held in New-York, a few days since. By the last Boston papers we perceive the present week is to be devoted to the same benevolent objects in Boston. The following is a list of the societies whose anniversaries are to be celebrated: Prison Discipline Society, Boston Seamen's Friend Society, Boston Auxiliary Education Society, Massachusetts Missionary Society, Anti-Slavery Convention, Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Doctrinal Tract Society, Convention of Congregational Ministers, Sabbath School Society, Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society, Massachusetts Temperance Society.

RECEIPTS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—Under this caption the last Boston Recorder gives the sums received by the several benevolent Societies whose anniveraries have been recently held. Those of the American S. School Union, and American Board of Foreign Missions are given as estimated. Their annual meetings had not been held at the time this statement was made out.

American Tract Society,	$66,485 84
Am. Home Missionary Society,	78,611 23
Am. Education Society,	57,122 20
Am. Bible Society,	88,609 82
Gen. Ass. Board of Education,	38,000
Am. Seamen's Friend Society,	16,064
Am. Colonization Society,	48,939 17
Am. Sunday School Union,	100 000
Am. Board of Foreign Missions,	150,000
Total,	$644,123 20

The Deaf and Dumb.

The May number of the American Quarterly Register contains some important statistical information respecting this interesting class of individuals. The statistical tables given in this article bear the impress of great research and critical accuracy, and we presume, may be relied on as correct. According to the account in the Register, the whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the world, is 540,151. The number of institutions for their instruction, is 126. The proportion of those educated to the whole number, is 1 to 25. In the United States there are 6 institutions; 6,000 deaf and dumb; and the proportion educated, is 1 to 2½. The institutions are situated at Hartford, New-York City, Canajoharie, N. Y. Philadelphia, Danville, Ky. and Columbus, Ohio.

In connection with this subject, it may not be improper to remark, that an elementary school book, of about 200 pages, 12mo. designed expressly for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, is now in the course of publication at this office. It is compiled by Mr. J. A. Jacobs, the competent and enterprising principal of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Danville, Ky.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The total amount of receipts into the Treasury of this valuable Society, for the month ending April 15, 1834 is, $12,462. Who would venture to estimate the amount of good that is to be effected by this sum? Is the mind of an angel adequate to the task?

In the French trial by jury, unanimity is not required for a verdict, as it is with us. A majority of two-thirds—eight to four—is competent to return a verdict.

There was consumed in England, in the year 1829, *twenty-four million gallons of gin!!!* We should be glad to know the quantity of whiskey and rum consumed in the United States during the same period.

In Paris, with a population of less than a million, there are 925 physicians reported; in London, with a population of a million and a half, there are only 203.

Foreign Missions.

Abraham T. Skillman, Treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Society of Kentucky, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums by the hands of Rev. J. D. Paxton, Secretary and agent of said Society.

From Cherry Spring church,	7 25
" Mrs. R. Neale, near Leesburg,	50
" Millersburg church	10 75
" Flemingsburg church,	11 50
" Walnut Hill church, by the hands of Charles McPheteers,	2 50
" Monthly Concert contributions from McChord church, for May 1834,	8 46

The following judicious remarks, on a subject of great importance, are extracted from a letter to the Editor of the Luminary, from an esteemed ministerial brother in Tennessee:

Roane County, May 2, 1834.

DEAR BROTHER:—I am greatly gratified to hear of your interesting and extensive revival in Lexington. May the Lord carry on his own work in the hearts of the people—stir up his own children every where, to more active exertion and prayerful attention to their duty, and *awaken the world* to seek the Lord while he may be found.

In all our western revivals *anxious* seats appear to be pretty generally employed as a means of grace, and it is clearly evident they have often been much blessed; and it is as evident that they have often failed of doing any important good, *that we could discern.* Hence, much room has been left for a great variety and contrariety of opinion, as to the propriety and utility of such means; good men have differed *even warmly;*—and *hence, this has become a delicate subject.* Perhaps if I had more of the spirit of religion glowing in my own bosom, I would be able to say something more correctly upon this point. Perhaps the thing is right in itself, and only unprofitable when improperly attended to. All preachers are not qualified to manage such a seat. He that would attempt it should be warm, impressive, affectionate and commanding in his *manner* of such address (or call.) He should be able to put his finger on the very spot where the laboring conscience is open to receive the impression; he should constantly keep the bleeding mercies of Christ in view, with all the fulness of the atonement, and the necessity of an *immediate*, unreserved surrender; otherwise he may *beat about*, and say many important things, and powerful things, but the hearer will feel himself *wandering* away, and wind up the scene unprofited.

There should also be in the congregation deep thought and attention, and a manifest disposition to accept of such an invitation *before* it is given; or at least a strong presumption, either from *present signs* of feeling, or our past conversation with some of the individuals, that they are likely to embrace such invitation.—Much—indeed almost *every thing* depends upon our management after the scene is closed.—When persons come to the seat of the anxious, we should make it a point, if possible, to converse personally with each individual, as soon as opportunity will admit, after the public exercises are closed. When we suffer them to pass away and *cool*, without careful attention, they will become careless or sink into a mere form, and become, by every subsequent invitation, more impenetrable to the call of the gospel. There is a tide in the feelings of the human bosom which, once suffered to pass away, can never be regained. For this reason, unless we seize on the very moment and endeavor, to *perfect* the impression already made, by personal and individual conversation and prayer, and that repeated as often as opportunity serves, we will lose the propitious gale of heavenly influence, and the call to an anxious seat will begin to appear stale, formal and unprofitable; and during a protracted meeting, it is a matter of very great consequence to know how long to continue an anxious seat—when to suspend its use, and when to revive it.—These matters must be decided upon according to the circumstances that obtain in different congregations, under different or peculiar circumstances. We should be careful, at least, not to overdo this thing.

CELEBRATION AT JAMESTOWN, VA.—It has been determined by the citizens of Williamsburg and vicinity to revive the anniversary celebrations of the first landing of our English Ancestors at Jamestown, and that on the 24th inst. an address and other appropriate exercises shall be held there. Among the movements of the day, it is contemplated to form, in honor of the Princess POCAHONTAS, who was so great a friend to the early Colonists, *a procession of 227 young ladies.* This interesting Procession will be attended by a guard of honor, composed chiefly of Officers and other members of the Volunteer and Military Corps of such towns and Counties as may be disposed to participate in the Festival.

Road from Lexington to Higbee's Bridge.

At a meeting of sundry citizens of Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford counties, at the Republican Meeting-house in Fayette county, on Saturday the 24th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of turnpiking the Road from Lexington to Higbee's Bridge, &c. Maj. Lewis Falconer was called to the Chair, and Mr. Julius Clarke appointed Secretary. Benjamin Higbee, Esq. explained the objects of the meeting, and accompanied the announcement with a few remarks on the advantages of internal improvements in general.

Larkin B. Smith, Esq. advocated the cause of internal improvements generally, and dwelt at some length, and with much emphasis, on their admirable influence in strengthening and perpetuating the union of the states.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Lewis Singleton, Maj. A. K. Woolley, and Mr. Benj Higbee, each several times, and at some length.

Mr. Singleton moved that three committees be appointed; one to circulate subscription papers to ascertain what amount could be raised by private subscription to construct the proposed road; one to confer with the City Council of Lexington; and one to correspond with the people of Harrodsburgh and Mercer county on the subject.

Mr. John Higbee moved to strike out that which looks to the appointment of a committee to correspond with the people of Mercer.

The motion to strike out was negatived; and the resolutions being reduced to writing by the Secretary, were finally adopted as follows:

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that it is expedient to take preliminary measures for constructing a turnpike on the McAdam plan, from Lexington to some point near this place, [Higbee's Bridge] and from that point to such other point, in a direction towards the Kentucky river, as may hereafter be deemed preferable.

2nd. *Resolved*, That ——— be a committee to ascertain what will probably be subscribed to construct that part of the road between Lexington and this place, and the probable cost of it, as well as the probable amount that would be subscribed for the remainder of the road; said committee to report to an adjourned meeting.

3rd. *Resolved*, That ——— be a committee to confer with the City Council of Lexington, to ascertain whether they will obligate themselves to make the road to the city limits, whenever a sufficient sum is subscribed to construct the road from this place to the city limits.

4th. *Resolved*, That ——— be a committee to correspond with the citizens of Harrodsburgh and Mercer county, on the subject of extending the proposed road from this place, and to solicit their co-operation.

Maj. Woolley moved that the Chairman and Secretary, together with Mr. Singleton, Mr. David Humphreys, Capt. Wm. Bryant and Mr. John Higbee be a committee to fill the blanks in the above resolutions; that in the 2nd, with twenty names; in the 3rd and 4th with three each.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Singleton moved that when this meeting adjourns, it be to meet again at this place, on the 21st day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., which was agreed to.

On motion, the Editors of the four newspapers published in Lexington, are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of B. Higbee, Esq. the meeting then adjourned.

LEWIS FALCONER, *Ch'm.*

J. CLARKE, *Sec'ry.*

The following are the committees selected by the committee appointed for the purpose. Under the 2nd resolution, Messrs. Wm. A. Leavy, Asa Cartmill, Capt. Wm. Bryant, Capt. Geo. Bowman, Peter Gatewood, and Richard Allen, of Fayette county; John Cave, David Humphreys, Joseph Woodfork, and Thomas Ashford, Esq. of Woodford county; John Lafon, Lewis Singleton, John Barkley, Thomas Hughes [of Liberty,] Harvey Prewitt, Archibald Hord, James H. Lowrie, Hezekiah S. Elgin, Wm. Roberts, and Isaac Barkley, of Jessamine county.—Under the 3d resolution, Messrs. A. K. Woolley, John Brand, and Dr. E. Warfield. Under the 4th resolution, Messrs. John Higbee, Lewis Singleton, and Joseph Bowman.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

SENATE—*Friday, May* 9.—The Army appropriation bill and the Cumberland road bill, were passed. The bill, granting a township of land in Illinois, to the POLES, was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, May 12.—Several memorials were presented on the subject of the public distress, &c. The bill granting a donation of land to the Polish patriots sent over to this country by the Emperor of Austria, was passed—yeas 25, noes 14. The bill authorising the territories of Michigan and Arkansas to form state governments, &c. was laid on the table.

Tuesday, May 13.—After the presentation of memorials, petitions, &c., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the Judiciary on the message of the President of the United States concerning the Pension Books in the Bank of the United States. Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution—when, on motion of Mr. Clayton the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Wednesday, May 14.—A message was received from the President, communicating a copy of a treaty with Russia, and of a convention with the two Sicilies. Many memorials &c. were presented in opposition, and a few in approbation of the late measures of the administration. The proceedings of a meeting in Ohio, presented by Mr. Morris, was laid upon the table, because of indecorous and offensive allusions. Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Wright, on the special order, being the report concerning Pension Books in the Bank of the United States.

Thursday, May 15.—A message was received from the President, transmitting a copy of a treaty of peace, amity, commerce and navigation with Chili. Mr. Clayton concluded his remarks on the subject of the Pension Books and the United States Bank. Mr. Kane addressed the Senate in reply.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. *Friday, May* 9.—A report was made from the minority of the committee on Elections, upon the contested election of Moore and Letcher. The general appropriation bill was taken up, and that part of Mr. Vance's amendment, reducing the compensation of all custom house officers, was agreed to. Various other amendments were proposed and discussed. After a stormy session, which continued four teen hours, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the House adjourned at 1 o'clock A. M.

Monday, May 12.—The general appropriation bill was taken up, read a third time, and passed. Mr. Selden's resolution for the appointment of a committee, composed of one member from each State, to consider and report, in form of a bill *a plan for a safe and uniform currency, under authority of the United States*, coming up for consideration, an interesting and animated debate ensued, which terminated by a motion to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays being called, there appeared yeas 89, nays 89. The Speaker voting in the affirmative, the resolution was laid on the table.

Tuesday, May 13.—Some time was spent on a resolution of Mr. Boone for the adjournment of Congress on the 16th June, on which there was no decision. The commutation pension bill was recommitted to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union

Wednesday, May 14.—Mr. Galbraith continued his remarks in support of Mr. Mardis' resolution. The bill making appropriations for the Indian department, and the Indian annuity bill, occupied the remainder of the day, and both were reported to the House with their amendments.

Thursday, May 15—Mr. Boon's resolution for adjournment on the 16th day of June, having been called, Mr. Cambreleng moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject for two weeks. Upon this motion, a long debate ensued, in which upwards of *twenty* members participated. The question upon the motion was decided by yeas 116, nays 95. The bill making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1834, passed to a third reading.—*Eagle.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 8th of April. There is nothing more from Portugal.

SPAIN.

The London Times of April 8th contains, in detail, the two decrees of the Spanish Government, confiscating the property of ecclesiastics who engage in the rebellion, and suppressing the convents which furnish men or means to the same cause. The following are the principal articles.

In relation to ecclesiastics.

Art. 1. Possession shall be taken of the temporalities of all secular ecclesiastics, of whatever class or hierarchy, who, joining the ranks, or the revolutionary juntas of the rebels, or emigrating from these kingdoms without the competent licence, may have abandoned, or shall in future abandon, their churches.

In relation to Convents.

Art. 1. Any monastry or convent, whatever its institution may be, from which any individual belonging to the community shall fly in order to pass over to the rebels shall be immediately suppressed, if within the space of 24 hours afterwards the prelate does not give information thereof to the nearest authority, and certify that he has commenced the necessary proceedings against the fugative.

Art. 2. Any monastery or convent from which the sixth part of the community shall fly to pass over to the rebels shall also be supposed.

Art. 3. In like manner any monastery or convent into which warlike stores, clothing, arms, or ammunition shall be received, with the connivance of the superior, shall be suppressed.

MADRID, March 27.—Since my communication of yesterday two more royal decrees have been published, and if they are duly put into execution, the number of friars and convents, at least in the northern provinces, will soon be considerably diminished.

IRELAND.

Cholera.—The Cork Herald of March 20th, says: We learn, from various correspondents, that cholera has, for the past five or six weeks, prevailed in the western districts of this country to a very serious and alarming extent. In the small town of Dunmanway there had been, we understand, up to Friday last, over ninety cases, every one of which, with the exception of some fifteen or sixteen, proved fatal! In Bantry the morality has not been of so afflicting a character, but the malady has been most severe. Skibbereen, likewise, has been visited. Here the poor have been taken off in numbers, and, as in the other places, and their surrounding neighborhoods, the distress and destitution of the people has been most heartrending. In many cases, whole families have been swept away; in one instance, we were told, where the friends and relatives of a person who died of cholera, had positively persisted, against the positive injunctions of the local Board of Health, in waking the remains, every one of the unfortunate people, to the number of fourteen, fell victims to the distemper. Our last accounts states that matters were improving with regard to the extent of the attack, but that the state of the poor had become dreadful in the extreme. We regret to be obliged to state that the above picture which we copy from an evening contemporary, is not too highly colored. In this city, however, we are happy on being enabled to state that the cases are few, and are confined to persons of intemperate and loose habits.

The Dublin Evening Post says: Several cases of cholera have occured in this city, within the last fortnight. A medical friend informs us that he saw three cases of malignant cholera yesterday [Monday] in one street.

The Droghoda Journal says: Cholera has been most destructive in the little village of Patric's-well, between Limerick and Adare, for the last fortnight. In seventy-three cases there have been fifty-nine deaths, and the inhabitants of the neighborhood are so terror struck at the ravages of the malady, that scarce a being is to seen about the village. The resident families are mostly all fled away.

MEXICO.

The Insurrection at an end.

Vera Cruz papers to April 7th, bring the important intelligence of arrangements being concluded between Gen. Barragan on the part of the government, and General Brave on the part of the insurgents in the South, by virtue of which, hostilities are terminated and peace restored to the Republic. "Thus," says a Vera Cruz paper, "an end is put to the fratricidal war in which hecatombs of victims have been sacrificed and the treasury impoverished. It is an event of the greatest importance in the present political juncture."

WEST INDIES.

Colored men in Barbadoes.

By the brig Belle, Barbadoes papers have been received to April 21st. Almost the only local subject mentioned in the papers is slavery. Among other documents is a petition to the Legislature, signed by a large number of free colored men, which contains the following paragraph:

That your petitioners, though relieved from some of the most greivous disabilities under which they formerly labored, though admitted to perform their duty as citizens in the jury box, and exercise the right of voting at election—though fully aware that it is not in the power of any Legislature, by its fiat, to change or annihilate feelings and opinions which have existed for a great length of time and that from the restrictions under which they formerly labored, and which debarred them the acquisition of land, drove them for support to the handicraft trades and mechanical occupations; they cannot boast an equality of wealth or territorial influence, yet, feeling that they do comprise a large and rapidly increasing portion of the general body of freemen, having among them individuals, fitted by education and gentlemanly habits, if not by equal wealth, to be entitled to participate with their white fellow subjects in the advantages derivable from their being elevated to posts of honor or emolument; they do complain of the manifest disposition evinced by many of the authorities to give permanence as a matter of custom to those distinctions which have been abrogated as a matter of law, thereby violating the principle and spirit of the measure passed for the relief of the free colored population, and exposing themselves to a charge of bad faith in attempting to withdraw with one hand, that which they offered as a boon with the other.

PERU.

Another Civil War.

The ship Maria, Capt. Hodge, arrived at New Bedford from a whaling voyage in the Pacific, reports, on the authority of a British brig from Callao, that hostilities were raging with great violence between the forces of Callao and Lima,—owing to disputes relative to the Presidency of the Peruvian Republic.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—The Petersburg Intelligencer describes one of the most terrific tornadoes ever known in this part of Va. It was on Monday of last week. Its course was through parts of Lunenburg, Nottoway, Dinwiddie and Prince George. The destruction of human life and of property of every kind was truly appalling. Every thing, within its range, was laid prostrate; the largest trees was torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance, dwelling and out houses were levelled with the earth, and their fragments scattered in every direction.

It appears to have commenced in Lunenburg, near Huugry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by the roots, and where it proved very fatal. Near this place the poor were the principal sufferers, several negroes and children being killed. Hence, it passed by Nottoway Court-House. From that place, the wind passing to a North east direction, reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitzgerald, where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near his residence was that of Mr. John Fitz who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, and various others injured. Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice, where great injury was likewise sustained, several persons severely injured, and the life of one despaired of. The next death was that of Mr. Joshua Hawks.

At Curtis' on Cox Road, the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Every house on Mr. Herbert Reese's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Reese, the Overseer, and 3 negroes, lost their lives; several other negroes badly crippled; his wagon hurled to atoms, even the wheels broken in fragments, and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jiney Crowder had every house on her farm (dwelling house and all) torn to pieces. Old farmer Reams lost every house except his dwelling house. No lives lost at either of the two last named places. It passed on in the neighborhood of Col. Jeter's. Several lives lost in that neighborhood. I also hear that it has done considerable damage in the neighborhood of Thos. Jordan's with the loss of lives, &c.

The destruction at Mr. Boisseau's, about four miles from Petersburg, was equally appalling. Mr. B's brother, a youth of 14, was killed; also a negro woman: several others severely injured. In other places it made similar havoc of life, &c.

At Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann H. Thweatt, there is not a house except the dwelling and one small out house left standing. One negro was killed and ten or twelve wounded,

FLORENCE, May 8.

Tornado.—A violent hurricane swept across the upper part of this county, along Blue Water, on Sunday night last, and hurled down all the timber and houses within the scope of its fury. And more, we are told that several lives were lost, and among the killed, we have heard mentioned, the wife of a Mr. Butler and four of his children. The day preceding had been very warm and sultry. At this place there was a slight storm accompanied by an almost incessant blaze of lightning.

Further Particulars.—We have just learned that the ravages of the Tornado have been most distressing, and that as many as ten persons in this county were killed. Mrs. Butler and her four children were crushed by the fall of the house and dreadfully mangled. Mr. Butler was badly hurt; another child so much bruised as to make its recovery doubtful. Two boys, (McKinney's) were in a wagon, and they with one of the horses were killed by the fall of a tree. Three of the family of the Scots living on Anderson's Creek were killed.—Mr. and Mrs. Critintun were injured, and their houses blown down. Many other houses blown down and plantations much damaged.

The Emancipator says that a resolution was passed at the late Anti Slavery meeting, "earnestly recommending an immediate effort to raise $20,000 for the use of the Anti-Slavery Society during the current year." Near $2,400 was subscribed at the meeting.

MARRIED—At East-Bend, Boone county, Ky., on the 13th of May, 1834, by Rev. Joseph C. Harrison, WM. O. CLARKSON, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss MARY A. GREGORY, of Boone.

OBITUARIES.

DIED,—At the residence of Rev. Z. Butler, Port Gibson, Miss., on the morning of Wednesday, 30th April, Mr. JOSEPH W. WALKER, in the 25th year of his age.

He was a native of Virginia,—had resided for several years in Kentucky, during the latter period of his life. Some five or six years since he made a public profession of his religious faith, and commenced studying for the ministry at Centre College, Ky., entertaining himself and exciting in the breats of his many friends, high hopes of future usefulness. It was here, while diligently engaged in his studies, that he was attacked by that insidious and flattering disease, which has now terminated his earthly existence.

The two last months of his life passed in Christian resignation, quietude and hope, in that family where his life closed. He looked forward with calmness, and undisturbed meditation and prayer, to his coming change. He ever sought to suppress any feelings, and exclamations of ecstacy so frequently occurring in view of the rest and felicity awaiting the dying Christian; deeming it more becoming and profitable for such an one to consider much his sins and unworthiness and the cost of his soul's redemption.

His prospects and desires for usefulness on earth being destroyed—his hope was an anchor to his soul—and he was enablhd to say, "even so Father, for it seemeth good in thy sight;"—and his feeble voice in the dying hour gave utterance to the prayer, unfinished before it was answered—"come—Lord Jesus,——come——

It will be a consolation to his bereaved parents and friends at a distance, to learn, that though in a land of strangers, and far away from all his kindred, that yet he was nursed and nourished by the hand of friendship, and watched by the eye of Christian affection; and that his sensitive mind was ever alive to the purest sentiments of gratitude, for even the smallest act done or suggestion made, for his comfort here or happiness hereafter.

Such was this Christian youth, and such his triumphant death. P.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED,—At Burlington, Ky. on the first day of May, 1834, in the fortieth year of his age, ROBERT S. CHAMBERS, for several years past a merchant of that place.

The deceased conducted himself, in his transactions and dealings so as very considerably to increase his property—and at the same time, so as to secure the reputation of an honorable and upright man, and gain the esteem of nearly all who were acquainted with him.

As a son, and as a brother, his character and conduct were most praise-worthy; for, through adverse circumstances, very much of the burden of his father's family was thrown upon him, when he was not more than twenty years of age; and well did he discharge the duties of this trust. His exertions, animated by filial and fraternal love, were unwearied, to secure to this family intelligence and respectability; and he had the high reward of seeing his efforts crowned with success. And this he accomplished,—though his health and strength, for many years past, were gradually giving way before the fatal progress of that disease which terminated his life.

That small society, with whom he was most closely connected, and by whom he was best known, [his townsmen]—miss him most—and feel that one is taken from them, whose place will not soon be filled.

Our friend's purity of life was much less sullied with actual offences, than that of the most of those men who are considered moral: Yet he felt his sinfulness deeply, and acknowledged it openly; and his only hope of pardon rested on the merits of the Son of God; nor did he desire salvation in any other way than as the purchase of His blood.

He long entertained the opinion, that a man might live a christian, and perform all the duties of a christian, without avowedly connecting himself with the church of Christ. But, before his death, he deliberately abandoned that opinion, and united himself with an evangelical denomination, (the Presbyterian,) and partook of the ordinances of the House of God,—choosing, in this way, openly to acknowledge Jesus Christ before men.

In death he calmly sank to rest;
No pain disturb'd his dying hour;
His spirit pass'd, at God's behest,
Secure from fear's appalling pow'r.

The wearied man thus falls asleep,
With tranquil mind—his labor done:
O'er children thus soft slumbers creep,
When night's dark veil hath hid the sun.

J. M. P.

P. S. The "Standard" of Cincinnati, will doubtless oblige several subscribers and readers in Boone county, and elsewhere, by copying the above.

SUMMER SUPPLY
OF FRESH
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NOW opening at the NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, opposite the *Library* Main Street, Lexington.

All orders from Physicians and Dealers in Medicines will be carefully attended to.

Soda and Seidlitz powders, kept constantly fresh prepared, by the subscriber.

GEORGE W. NORTON.

Lexington, May 7, 1834. 46-tf

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, No. 3, Cheapside, Lexington, Ky.

Godman's Natural History;
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom;
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary;
Doane's Blandin, and Plates on Surgery;
Doane's Magrierie;
Scottish Gael, (alias) antiquities;
Chatham, Burke, &c.
England and America;
Dymond's Essays on the Principles of Morality.
Smith on Typhus.
1st vol. Chitty's Practice.
Blank Books various qualities and sizes.

CHR. WALLACE.

May 28, 1834. 46-tf

Versailles Seminary.

THE PROFESSOR OF LANGUAGES in this institution, induced by a desire of becoming useful, and encouraged with the hope of rendering satisfaction both to himself and employers, from a consciousness (at least to some extent) of the high station which one holds who is engaged in the direction of the education and morals of youth, informs the citizens of Woodford and all those wishing to entrust their sons with him, that he has determined (as far as it is in his power) to remove all obstacles and impediments which may prevent the advancement of youth in acquiring a knowledge of so essential a part of Education, and to apply himself exclusively and diligently to the interest of his school. He hopes that after having the honor and pleasure of being a pupil of Mr. William R. Thompson about three years, and eighteen months of that time an assistant teacher, he will be able to teach with success to his scholars and improvement to himself. Aware that Versailles and its vicinity, from the richness and fertility of the country around, and the hospitality and morality of their citizens, can afford more than common facilities for the education of youth, he feels assured that the expenses of tuition incurred are not as great as in other parts of the country. Having no claims upon the public patronage, he presents, for the faithful and diligent discharge of his duties, no other pledges than those which a deep sense of his responsibility as director of the education and morals of youth, inspire. Boarding can be had for $1,25 to $1,50 per week.

Price of tuition, per session of five months, $15 00.

Session to commence on the first Monday in June next. Every one wishing to enjoy the advantages of English science also, can be accommodated, as the English department is now filled by a teacher of superior qualifications and high respectability. Great pains will be taken to preserve good order and discipline in the school. PRESTON B. MORROW.

May 28, 1834. 46-2m

FOR SALE.

I wish to rent my Tavern in the town of Danville, Ky. It is a large and commodious building, well calculated for business—it being the stage stand for the Eastern and Western line of Stages, in the centre of the Town, and situated on a lot of two acres of ground; three stories high, with a number of fine airy rooms, an excellent stable that will contain 70 horses. There is, on the lot, an Ice House, now containing Ice, and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this description; an excellent garden, and large yard filled with fruit trees.—Also, a Store House adjoining the Tavern, that I wish to rent. My reason for renting is, that I am getting in years, and wish to retire. Immediate possession will be given, and rent made easy to a good and careful manager. ELIZABETH DAVENPORT.

Danville, May 28, 1834. 46-tf

The Louisville Public Advertiser and the Cincinnati Cross and Journal will publish the above until forbid, at which time their accounts will be paid.

PLANK YARD
AND
GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased Capt. T. P. Hart's entire stock of PLANK, SCANTLING, &c. and is prepared to furnish Seasoned Plank at the usual yard prices. He has also purchased Capt. Hart's STOCK OF GROCERIES, in the new yellow building on Limestone Street, just above the Jail, where he will be found ready and willing to attend to the calls of his friends and customers for Plank and Groceries. He hopes with the assistance of J. S. Freeman, whose services he has engaged, to merit a share of public patronage. H. MAGUIRE.

Lexington, May 25, 1834. 46-tf

LEXINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber has purchased the Stand formerly known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, which has been thoroughly repaired, and is now opened for the reception and entertainment of Travellers and others.

Persons are respectfully invited to give him a call, and may rely upon every attention being paid to their comfort.

JOHN KIESER.

Lexington, May 14, 1834. 42-tf

Blue Lick Water,

FRESH every 10 days, by
J. M. HEWETT, Jr.
36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

TAXATION.

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, will hear appeals from the assessment of the Assessors for the present year, on the 1st Thursday in June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Council room.

By order of the board,
H. I. BODLEY, *Clerk of City.*

Lexington, May 7, 1834. 43-td.

Cocoanuts.

250 Fresh Cocoanuts, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.
36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office*

EDUCATION.

THE Spring and Summer Session of Mr. TRACY'S
School for Boys,
will commence on Monday, the 28th of April.

Lexington, April 9, 1834. 39-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BELL on the Hand, its mechanism and endowments, A Companion for the season of Maternal Solicitude, by Rev. Thomas Searle. The Child at Home, by Abbot; Miriam or the Power of Truth, a Jewish Tale; An Essay on the spirit and influence of the Reformation, by C. Villars; Example, or Family Scenes; Lectures on the Religious Education of Children, by S. R. Hall; Ellis's Polynesian Researches, complete in 4 vols.; Cicero, 3 vols., translated, being Nos. 8, 9, and 10 of Classical Family Library; Sunday Evenings, third part, No. 18, Boys and Girls Library; Montgomery's Lectures on General Literature, Poetry, &c., being No. 94 Harpers Family Library; The Three Histories, by Mrs. Fletcher, (late Miss Jewsbury;) James' History of Chalemagne; Russell's History of Nubia and Abyssinia; Dick on the improvement of Society; The Parlour Letter Writer; Social Evils, No 1; The Mechanic; The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing of Downingville, written by himself.

Just Received and for sale at SKILLMAN'S Book Store, Main Street.

ALSO, a fresh supply of Abbott's Mother at Home and Abbott's Teacher

Lexington, March 19th, 1834. 36-by

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, ATTENTION!!!

FIVE or six steady, and accomplished journeymen Tailors will find constant employment at the highest wages, on immediate application to

T. RANKIN,
Merchant Tailor.

Lexington, April 16th, 1834. 40-tf.

New! Splendid!! Fashionable!!!

T. RANKIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Main Street, Lexington, Ky. a Few Doors Below Postlethwaite's Inn,)

HAS just received, at his *Fashionable Establishment*, a full and very complete assortment of

New Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Summer Cloths and Vestings,

of the best quality, including super blue, black, and every variety of fancy color now in vogue. He has made extensive additions, both to the variety and quality of his assortment, by purchases made by himself this spring in New-York and Philadelphia.

While lately in Philadelphia, he was so fortunate as to engage the services of Mr. HENRY C. BURR, celebrated in that city for his style and taste in cutting Gentlemen's clothing, who has just arrived, and brought with him the

Latest European Spring Fashions.

T. R. Assures his customers, and the public generally, that he is prepared to make and furnish, of the best materials, in the newest style, and on accommodating terms, every article appertaining to a Gentleman's apparel. His assortment includes

Stocks, super linen Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of fancy articles in his line too numerous to mention. ALSO, *Silk Hats, silk and cotton Umbrellas, Walking Canes, &c. &c.*

The public are invited to call and examine his goods, and also to see the new style in which the establishment is fitted up.

N. B. Gentlemen from a distance can have their Clothes made to order, by sending their measures. Such orders will be thankfully received and promptly filled.

Lexington, pril 15. 1834. 40-9w

Perfumery and Fancy Store.

S. OLDHAM,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
(Main-street, Lexington, a few doors below Brennan & Postlethwaite's Hotel, and directly opposite Miss Susan Cook's Boarding-House,)

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favors, and hopes by his moderate charges and attention to business, to continue to receive a share of public patronage. He also wishes to invite their attention to a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES in addition to his former stock,

Consisting in part of the following—viz.

Wigs and Top pieces of different shades;
Curls and Puffs; Hair and Clothes Brushes;
Curling Tongs and Hair Pins;
Shaving and Tooth Brushes;
Pocket Books; Fancy Soaps for Ladies use;
Shaving Soaps, of best quality, of all sizes;
Wax-jointed and Alabaster Dolls;
China and Wooden Cups and Saucers;
Razors and Razor Strops, best quality;
Stocks and Shirt Collars;
Cologne Water, Florida Water, Milk of Roses, Beare Oil, Maccassar Oil, Ivory and Basket Rattlers, Ivory and Common Snuff Boxes; also Snuff. Silk and Buckskin Purses, Battle-Doors and Shuttle Cocks, Cigars of superior quality, together with a general assortment of every thing in his line of business.

He also informs the public that his *Bathing House* is now opened for the present season.

Lexington, April 16, 1834. 40-3m

SPRING IMPORTATION!!

J. T. FRAZER,
Merchant Tailor,

CONTINUES the business at the old, and well known stand, No. 76, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings

Of the most fashionable shades and best quality.—ALSO—An extensive variety of

Half-hose, Gloves, Shirts and Shirtees, India Rubber, Silk, Web and net Suspenders, Collars, Stocks, Pongee, Italian, Lustring and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

And every other article appertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.

All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 14th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

J. T. FRAZER.

April 14, 1834. 40-tf.

TO MASTER TAILORS.

I HAVE for sale, as sole agent for the Inventor in Kentucky, A. F. SAGUEZ'S, of New-York, new invented SELF-VARYING RULE: Reports of SPRING FASHIONS, Squares, Scales, and Rule Books, which will be promptly furnished to the trade, on application by letter, post paid, enclosing the purchase money, at the following prices:

Rule Book,	$10 00
Report of Fashions to Subscribers,	3 00
" " to non-subscribers,	4 00
Steel Strop,	3 00
Measure Book,	1 00
Square and Scales,	5 00

J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, April 16th, 1834. 40-6m.

COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.

☞Sign of the GOLDEN COFFEE-POT.☜

MILLER & FARRAR,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have purchased the stock and materials of M. FISHEL, dec'd. and have removed their establishment to his well known stand, two doors below the Post Office, where they are prepared to execute orders to any extent, for *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware.* They also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ware of the best quality, which they will dispose of upon the most moderate terms. Their experience in business will enable them to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch; and they pledge themselves that their articles shall not be excelled in quality of material, workmanship, or cheapness. Merchants, and all others, wishing to purchase, are invited to call and see for themselves.

Mr. MILLER having worked seventeen years at the Copper Smith business, and having had for the last seven years much experience in making Pipes for Steam Engines, Copper Cistern and Liquor Pumps, they are able to warrant their work as being cheaper and better than any ever manufactured or sold in this city.

☞Tin ware exchanged for old pewter.

MILLER & FARRAR.

Lexington, Aug. 14, 1833. 5-tf

NEW BOOKS!!!

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, No. 3, Cheapside, Lexington, Ky.

TEXAS, by Mrs. Mary Austin Holley.
ENGLAND AND AMERICA, for 1834.
DYMOND'S ESSAYS on the Principles of Morality.
CHILD AT HOME.
FRANK ORBY, new Novel for 1834.
CUMMINGS' TESTAMENT, with notes.
ROWLETT'S INTEREST TABLES, valuable to merchants and men of business.
PRACTICAL BANKING TIME TABLES, without an error.

CHR. WALLACE.

Lexington, May 14, 1834. 44-tf.

Dried Peaches.

50 Bushels Dried Peaches, just received and for sale by J. M. HEWETT, Jr.
36-by 4 *doors below the Post Office.*

From the Amherst College Shrine.

To my Sister.

When gloomy thoughts my bosom fill
And wayward, wanton fancies chill;
When hopes no more their wreaths entwine
But sorrow bends o'er memory's shrine;
When wasting griefs upon my soul
Their dark and dreary surges roll;
When naught to joy my soul can move,
I live within a sister's love.

When friends once ardent, cold appear,
And cast upon me looks austere;
When all the world is stern and cold,
And common friendship all withhold;
When woman's heart is toward me changed,
And love doth mourn with looks estranged,
I can from all these pangs remove,
And find a sister's changeless love.

When with close study's toil I tire,
And for affection's smile aspire,
And sick with wearied hopes of fame,
Would half forego the high poised aim,
While rising thoughts bring back to mind
Scenes which were left long since behind—
I drop the book, and thoughts will rove
To greet a sister's priceless love.

And when at shadowy close of even,
Blest quiet bears the soul to heaven;
When the long toils of lingering day,
And all its cares are swept away;
When contemplation holds her reign,
Dispelling every thought profane,
Then, when my thoughts are wrapt above,
Then, most I prize a sister's love.

The Watch Tower Light.

'Tis midnight deep,—the storm is loud,
And wild the gale is roaring;
And from a dark and watery cloud,
Impetuous rain is pouring
No star to gild the threatening sky
With cheerful light is gleaming;
But bright from yonder beacon high,
The watch tower light is streaming.

And though the night is dark and drear,
And though the storm grows wilder,
That light the gathering gloom can cheer,
And make its terrors milder.
It shines like youth's unclouded dreams
When hope and joy are beaming,
And bright as truth's unsullied beams,
The watch tower light is streaming.

So on life's dark tempestuous way,
Where pain and bliss are twining,
May holy hope's unclouded ray
On us be ever shining;
And blest religion's tranquil light
Be ever round us beaming,
As o'er this dark and dreary night,
The watch tower light is streaming.

MRS. THAYER.

Influence of Woman.

We perceive by the First Annual Report of the Congressional Temperance Society, held at Washington, Feb. 25, 1834—that many excellent resolutions were adopted;—some of which were supported in eloquent terms by some of our most distinguished orators and statesmen. While such men come forward unhesitatingly, and throw all their influence into the scale of Temperance, the cause must and will prevail. On this occasion, Mr. Frelinghuysen, Senator from New-Jersey, offered the following resolution:—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

"*Resolved*, That the influence of *woman*, is essential to the triumph of every great and good cause; and should that influence which God has graciously given her be universally, and perseveringly exerted in favor of the Temperance Reformation, its triumphs would be certain and complete; and its blessings, while richly enjoyed by herself, and those whom she loves, would be extended to all people, and perpetuated to all ages."

Mr. Frelinghuysen supported his resolution with the following forcible remarks:

"This resolution regards a most interesting subject—the connexion of female influence, with the progress and triumphs of the Temperance Reform. I remember, sir, with vivid interest, the manner in which such influence was received, at the origin of this benignant scheme. It was not only derided—but denounced, as an outrage upon all the decorums of the female character. Some of our most respectable journals assailed it, in unmeasured terms of reproach—they introduced into their columns, extracts from foreign journals, that affected to sympathise with American ladies, on the desperate condition, which required such strong remedies, as associations and pledges, for their deliverance. And I remember too, sir, with what unshrinking firmness our honored country women met the ungenerous aspersion. I rejoiced to perceive, that there was a steadfastness about female virtue, which the taunts of scorn could not move from its purposes. The bleeding hearts of many anxious mothers, and care worn wives, knew *who* were in danger, and how they were to be rescued.—They had tasted of the bitter cup of sorrow, that intemperance had filled and commended to their lips—and the idle laugh of ridicule returned upon itself. Our American mothers and daughters, with a noble fortitude, came up to the measure of their responsibility—they have stood by us, in good report and in evil report—they have cheered us by their smiles, and sustained us by their prayers; and rich and abundant are the blessings that have rewarded their co-operation.

And why should not this cause receive the countenance of female patronage? How can we hope ever to make an impression upon the great community, if we may not address ourselves to its domestic organizations? Sir, if the sacred sympathies and charities of the fireside, be not consecrated to the cause of Temperance, we may as well yield up any further struggle with this relentless scourge. Resistance will be vain. Woman's influence is most effective, in all the schemes of benovolence. It gives the tone to public manners—it moulds the very type of social existence.—It was the profound remark of an acute observer of the springs of human conduct: "grant me the female influence of any civilized and refined society, and you may take all the rest." And should it be withheld from this cause, we cannot hope to prevail. The flood will sooner or later, break over the barriers that we have opposed to its progress, and roll on in deeper and broader volume, to sweep its desolations over the hopes of humanity.

Sir, we *must* have the benefit of female philanthropy, and I have no fears that it will forsake us. I rejoice in the assurance that it will be exerted perseveringly, and soon, I trust, universally; and my faith is strong enough to realize the animating results, to which the resolution points us—that the blessings of this virtuous purpose, "while richly enjoyed by herself and those whom she loves, will be extended to all people and perpetuated to all ages."

Mr. Pierpont, of Boston lately made a very eloquent speech at a Temperance meeting, held in Nantucket. We cite from his discourse the following passage of singular beauty and power:

'I sit at my window,' said he, 'in the thronged city, of a bright, sunny day when the winds are quiet, and all nature seems rejoicing beneath the smiling skies—and I hear in the distance the rumbling of approaching wagons, laden with the product of the distillery. As they roll by my dwelling with their ponderous freight in immense casks shaking, the firm pavement, and causing the very houses to tremble, I look forth upon them, and would fain trace out their ultimate destination. And I am oftentimes led, in the course of my professional avocations, to follow in the track of those huge vehicles through the streets, ruminating as I go, upon the results to which they are tending—and thinking, as their enormous wheels revolve upon the agitated pavement, how many hearts of faithful wives, and of guiltless children, *the movement of those wheels must inevitably crush!*'

NEW YORK CITY *vs.* ARDENT SPIRITS.—In the city of N. Y. there are three thousand and forty eight licensed dealers in ardent spirits, or an average of more than 200 grog shops for each ward. This will give one to every seventy persons. Of this number two thousand eight hundred and seventy two are '*taverns*,' the remainder being wholesale grocers.

To appreciate the benefits of the traffic to the community, it is only necessary to know the amount of crime and poverty which may be justly charged upon the use of intoxicating liquor.

It is now generally admitted, that at least two thirds of all crime, and poverty, and litigation are caused by intemperance. Assuming this to be the fact, we present below the account of Mr. Ardent Spirits with the city of New York, showing the undoubted insolvency of the former, and the very serious loss sustained by the latter. We take the items of expenditures from the last account of the city expenses.

Ardent Spirits in account with the City of N. Y.

1833.	*DR.*	
To the expenses of Alms house, Bridewell, and Penitentary, [deducting for other causes,]		$83,235 31
" Do	House of Refuge,	2,666 67
" Do	Justice's Courts,	8,726 76
" Do	Police,	11,779 38
" Do	Watch,	70,401 58
		$176,809 70
1833.	*CR.*	
By amount received for tavern and grocery Licenses		$35,000 00
Leaving a balance due city, or N. Y. loser by the use of ardent spirits in a single year,		$146,809 70

In the above account of charges, we have made no mention of his share in the $12,000 expended for buildings on Blackwell's Island, and the $8,000 for buildings on farms on Long Island, and the $21,000 for county contingences, and the $12,000 for the fire department, and the 26,000 for the board of health.

And this is to be understood also as exclusive of all private, personal and family losses. —*Journal and Telegraph.*

TEMPERANCE.—While travelling in this region a few months since, we were some little surprised to see several orchards, the fruit of which had not been gathered. Our conclusion was, that the call for apple brandy is not so great as formerly—and that, perhaps, even cider is becoming unfashionable. We took occasion to inquire where we next stopped, in relation to the state of Temperance in that vicinity, and mentioned what we had observed on the way. The lady informed us that many people there, were cutting down their orchards, or making use of their apples to fatten their hogs. She said that less cider was drunk than formerly. So many strangers were in the habit of refusing it when offered, that her children had expressed a desire that 'she would not offer any more to respectable looking people.'

This reflection naturally suggested itself—that the Temperance reformation is progressing, and will probably soon assume a new aspect. It is no longer an act of hospitality to offer *cider* to a 'respectable person.' Intemperance among such has already been driven from its shameless position *on* the brandy cask, to its fort *behind* the wine and cider barrel, and will soon be compelled to seek a retreat within the medicine chest. We shall not, at present, trace its course beyond this.—*Ohio Obs.*

COWPER AND WATTS CONTRASTED WITH BYRON.—Suppose that Byron had sung like Cowper, or Watts. What a change would have been made at once in the influence of that man. We admit that his influence has been mighty, and yet will be. But is there any man that believes that Byron is to influence as many minds as Cowper and Watts? The mass of men will not love cold misanthropy, or the display of corrupt and malignant passions, or the disgusting details of vice. An increasing number of our race will turn from his sour and gloomy pages, to dwell upon the lovely piety, the sweet simplicity of the renovated heart in Cowper; and to breathe out the language of pure devotion, in the delightful strains of Watts. Already more many more minds have been influenced in the most tender scenes of life, by the sweet language of Watts, than have been or will be influenced by Byron. The language of the sacred singer is breathed into our ears in the cradle; it is echoed in the Sunday school, by tens of thousands, on each Sabbath day; it warms the devotions of millions in the sanctuary; it is poured forth in the bed of sickness, and cheers and sustains the soul in the hour of dying. Where the book of the noble bard is laid aside and hated, the sacred singer is welcomed and hailed; and his sweet language expresses the most lofty and pure feelings of the spirit, even as it bursts away from a world of sin, plumes itself for its eternal flight, and as the last accents of hallelujahs here melt and die away in the anthems of praise eternal in the heavens. We ask whether it was possible for Watts to have done as much evil as he has good? And when shall the influence of Cowper die? When shall we forget his sweet numbers? Never; no, never. His influence shall be uttered. It shall go down into the advancing and deepening glories of the millenium, when, in his own inimitable language.

"The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other; and the mountain tops,
From distant mountains, catch the flying joy,
Till nation after nation, taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous hosanna round."

There is another instance perhaps still more to our purpose. We allude to that man of whom Cowper has said,

"I name thee not, lest so despised a name
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame;"

the man

"Whose *Pilgrim* marks the road,
And guides the *progress* of the soul to God."

Quarterly Observer.

From the Journal of the Flushing Institute.

Hymn at Sunset.

The mellow eve is gliding
Serenely down the west;
So every care subsiding,
My soul would sink to rest.

The woodland hum is ringing
The daylight's gentle close;
May angels round me singing,
Thus hymn my last repose.

The evening star has lighted
Her crystal lamp on high;
So when in death benighted,
May hope illume the sky.

In golden splendor dawning,
The morrow's light shall break;
O! on the last bright morning,
May I in glory wake.

EDITORSHIP.—The Editor of the St. Louis Observer says:—None but those who have had some experience in the matter, can have any idea of the difficulties attending the situation of an Editor, and especially an Editor of a religious newspaper. If there be one person, who, more than another, needs the prayers, the sympathies, and the cheering countenances of his brethren, it is he. And none has larger claims upon their forbearance. Called upon, weekly to decide upon fifty different subjects; solicited on the one hand to print, and on the other hand to reject the same piece; besieged with the importunity of selfishness, the clamors of vanity; sure to offend one by rejecting a piece; if admitted, is as sure to offend fifty: while his every movement is watched by keen-eyed orthodoxy, or his footsteps tracked by sharpscented, long-winded bigotry that, like the blood-hound, neither turns nor tires till she is in at the death—he needs the meekness of Moses, and the decision of Paul, if he would hope, at all times, to preserve the even tenor of his way.

THE LABOURS OF EDITORS—May claim some indulgence from the circumstances in which they are performed.—Whatever may be the cares and calls of business or company, the disease or languor or anxieties which oppress the mind and body of the writer, his task must be finished on the appointed day and by a certain hour. There can be no delay, no waiting for a more propitious season for composition. Toils of this kind are far more exhausting than those of a sedentary nature.

Mr. Madden says, "the compulsory toil of periodical composition has a greater influence on the health, than voluntary labours a far greater amount. This opinion is corroborated by an observation of Dr. Johnson, no mean authority on any subject connected with literary history. "He that condemns himself to compose on a stated day, will often bring to his task an attention dissipated, a memory embarrassed, a mind distracted with anxieties, a body languishing with disease; he will labour on a barren topic till it is too late to change it; for in the ardor of invention his thoughts become diffused into a wild exuberance, which the pressing hour of publication cannot suffer judgment to examine or reduce.

"There is no labor more destructive to health, than that of periodical literature, and in no species of mental application, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt.—The readers of those light articles which appear to cost so little labour in the various publications of the day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the service of their literary taste."

GLEANINGS FROM REV. JOHN NEWTON'S CONVERSATIONS.—If two angels came down from heaven to execute a divine command, and one was appointed to conduct an empire, and the other to sweep a street in it, they would feel no inclination to change employments.

I should have thought mowers very idle indeed; but they work while they whet their scithes. Now devotedness to God, whether it mows or whets the scithe, still goes on with the work.

A christian should never plead spirituality for being a sloven; if he be but a shoecleaner, he should be the best in the parish.

My principle method for defeating heresy is by establishing truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares; now if I can fill it first with wheat, I shall defy his attempts.

A Christian in the world is like a man transacting his affairs in the rain. He will not suddenly leave his client because it rains; but the moment the business is done, he is off: as it is said in the Acts, "Being let go, they went to their own company."

If an angel were sent to find the most perfect men, he would probably not find him composing a body of divinity, but perhaps a cripple in a poor house, whom the parish wish dead, and humbled before God with far lower thoughts of himself than others think of him.

EXCELLENT RULES.—Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

Never to dispute if I can fairly avoid it.

Not to dispute with a man more than 70 years old; nor with a woman; nor with an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness, without levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich, by flattering either their vanity or their vices.

To respect virtue, though clothed in rags.

To speak with calmness and deliberation, on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct, and note my failings.

On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state.—*Dr. West.*

I must own I never see a fashionable physician mysteriously consulting the pulse of his patient, or, with a silver spoon on his tongue, importantly peering down his throat, but I feel a desire to exclaim—Why not tell the poor gentleman at once, "Sir, you've eaten too much—you've drunk too much—and you've not taken exercise enough?"—That these are the real causes of every one's illness, there can be no better proof than that those savage nations who live actively and temperately have only one disorder—death! The human frame was not created imperfect—it is we ourselves who have made it so—there is no donkey in creation so overladen as our stomach, and it is because they groan under the weight so cruelly imposed upon them, that we are seen driving them before us in such herds to one little brunnen [watering place.] This reminds us of Voltaire's definition.—"A physician is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day requested to perform a miracle—namely, to reconcile health with intemperance."—*Quarterly Review.*

MAN'S LIFE.—There are two lives in each of us,—gliding on at the same time, closely connected with each other!—the life of our actions—the life of our minds; the external and the inward history; the movements of the fame—the deep and ever-restless workings of the heart! They who have loved know the diary of the affections, which we might keep for years without having occasion even to touch upon the exterior surface of life, our busy occupations—the mechanical progress of our existance; yet by the last are we judged, the first is never known. History reveals men's deeds, men's outward characters, but not themselves.—There is a secret self that hath its own life "rounded by a dream," unpenetrated and unguessed.—*Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine.*

SORE OPPRESSION.—The benevolent Matthew Carey states the following fact:

'The Ladies will, I hope, pardon me for an observation which applies to some of them, but I hope to only a few. I have known a lady to expend a hundred dollars on a party; pay thirty or forty dollars for a bonnet, and fifty for a shawl; and yet make a hard bargain with the seamstress or washer women, who had to work at her needle or at the washing-tub for thirteen or fourteen hours a day, to make a bare livelihood for herself and a numerous family of small children.' This is 'a sore oppression under the sun,' and ought to be eschewed by every honorable mind. 'Let it be reformed altogether.'

SEAMEN IN CHINA.—A letter from Rev. E. Stevens, Seaman's Chaplain at Canton, to the Editor of the Sailor's Magazine, dated Nov. 10, 1833, says,—"The attention on the gospel by Sailors here is very good in numbers, and serious in deportment; but there is not the deep and general seriousness, which evinces the effectual working of the Holy Spirit; yet there are some truly anxious men among the audience. In our Bethel meetings there is now all the convenience of any place of worship on shore. Could we be in possession of a Floating Chapel it would greatly facilitate all our operations."

DEATH OF A CHILD OCCASIONED BY A CAT.—A friend intimately acquainted with the facts, and whose statement may be relied on, informs us that a few days since an infant only six months old was killed by a cat having sucked its blood from the nose of the child while asleep in the cradle. The child was found with the blood to its nose, warm, but lifeless. The cat remained in the cradle with its mouth and nose immersed in blood, and so gorged as to be unable to leave the place. A medical examination took place, and the result was, from the loss of blood by the child, and a great quantity found in the cat, which was killed—that the life of the child was taken by the cat.—*Daily Adv.*

NEW AUCTION
And Commission Store.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will be ready to attend to sales either public or private, at his Auction room, on Main-street opposite the Post-Office. F. MONTMOLLIN.
Lexington, Ky. October 31, 1833—21-tf

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE.

W. M. TODD & W. D. SKILLMAN,
Publishers of the Western Luminary.
HAVE A COMPLETE
BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
And are prepared to execute
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING,
In a neat and workman-like manner.

AS their materials are entirely new, both for Book and Job Work, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to execute their work in as neat style as any other office in the city. They would respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine specimens of their work.

☞*Office on Main Street, over Caleb Worley & Co's. Store. Entrance through the passage second door below J. Norton's Apothecary Shop.*
Lexington, Dec. 11, 1833.

CABINET MANUFACTORY
AND
Upholstering Warehouse,
MAIN-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL.
J. J. SHERIDAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand, a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of the most Fashionable kind—viz: Mahogany Pier Tables, with Marble Tops. Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables. Mahogany Carved, Plain, and Cherry High and Fancy Beadsteads, Grecian Sofas—Easy and Rocking Chairs. Hair and Moss Matrasses, &c. &c. Old Furniture repaired and polished. Funerals furnished on the shortest notice.

N. B.—One or Two Apprentices will be taken to the above business, if well recommended.

To Cabinet Makers & Others,

For SALE—a large stock of MAHOGANY VENEERS. Also in his Lumber Yard, in the rear of his house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Clap Boards, &c. &c.
Lexington, April 2, 1834. 38-1y

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Fresh Groceries, among which are the following:
White Havana Sugar, New Orleans Brown Sugar, Plantation Molasses, Sugar house do., all new crop; superior treble-refined Louisiana Loaf Sugar, a new article; Gunpowder Tea, in cannisters of 1 lb. each, $1 75; Double refined premium Table Salt, in loaves, from 25 to 37½ cents; Fine Table Salt in boxes or by the lb.; Fresh Mackeral; Salmon, in small kegs or by the lb.; best Bunch Raisins, in whole or half boxes, 25 cents per lb, or 5 lbs. for $1; Currants, the same; Soft-shelled Almonds, and Prunes; Spirits of Turpentine, by the bbl.; Best white Starch, by the box, or 12½ cents the single lb.; Shumard's Talaverian Vegetable Paste Blacking, by the dozen, or single boxes at 12½ cents each. Also—Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Alspice, Pepper, Lemons, Rice, Alum, Madder, Copperas, Indigo, Chalk, Glue, Rotten Stone, Venitian Red, Nails, &c. &c. Together with an assortment of Fresh Dry Goods, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glassware. J. J. SHERIDAN.
Main-street, opposite the Masonic Hall.
Lexington, April, 2, 1834. 38-1y

JOHN M. HEWETT, Jr.

IS now receiving a large and complete assortment of GROCERIES, which he is determined to sell low; preferring a "nimble six pence to a slow shilling."
March 19, 1834. 36-by

Hygeian Vegetable Medicine
From the British College of Health, London.

THE high character this invaluable medicine has acquired throughout the United States, is now fairly established in the city and vicinity of Lexington, upon the integrity of its merits, ascertained by practical experience. Innumerable are the cures it has effected in Consumptions, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Cholera, Inflammations, internal and external, Mercurial diseases, Billious and Nervous Affections, all Diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Chronic Pains, Feminine Obstructions, Tic Dolourex, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Gravel, Piles, Strictures, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Blood. A book recording many extraordinary cases of cure can be referred to where this medicine is left for sale at the store of J. LITER, Main street, or of G. B. WHITE, Agent for Kentucky, Jordan's row, Lexington.

Price, in boxes, according to size, $1, $2, and $3 each, with directions. For the accommodation of the public some of the larger boxes are proportionally divided to the price of 50 cents each.

District Agents, Duly Appointed.—Henry F. Wilson, *Paris*; J. & J. C. Bell, *Harrodsburg*; P. G. & G. Rice, *Danville*; J. & H. Trotter, *Nicholasville*; A. Cargill, *Cynthiana*; Paul Smith, *Ruddle's Mills*; Thomas Howard & Christopher, *Richmond*; Shultz and Hadunt *Maysville*; John R. Bryant, *Union Town*; J. Dudley, *Frankfort*; W. Cox, *Centreville*; William Alexander, *Paris, Ky.* J. Liter, *Lexington.*
September 25th, 1833. 11-by

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN STEEL & WM. TOD, Jr. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against that concern, will present them to BAIN & TOD, for settlement: who are authorized to settle and receive all debts due said firm.
JOHN STEEL.
WM. TOD, Jr.

PATTERSON BAIN & WILLIAM TOD, Jr.

HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership, to continue the HATTING BUSINESS, at the old stand, corner of Main and Main Cross Streets, under the name of

BAIN & TOD,

And hope by their united and close attention, to place the business on such a footing, as shall merit an increased share of the public patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on the old stand. We are determined to increase and continue, a good assortment, and will be undersold by none in the Union. Merchants and other wholesale dealers, are particularly desired to call and see the inducements we offer to purchasers.

Hats made to order, of any size, form, or quality, both wholesale and retail, with punctuality and despatch.
BAIN & TOD.
Lexington, March 5, 1834. 34-tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS'
FASHIONABLE STORE,
No. 2, Cheapside, Lexington.

WILLIAMS & WILSON

HAVE just received and are now opening a full and splendid assortment of the latest and most fashionable style of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Consisting of every variety of colour and quality, suitable for Gentlemen's dress and wear; also Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Dickeys, Collars, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Pocket Books, Guard Chains, &c. &c. A small assortment of

Ready-Made Vests & Pantaloons.

and many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to mention. ☞Please call and examine.

☞*Latest Fashions just received.*

N. B. All orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly attended to.
June 5. 1833.—48-tf

NEW GROCERY
AND PLANK YARD.

JOHN SHROCK, has the pleasure of informing he friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business, in connexion with a Plank Yard, formerly owned by Mr. B. Blunt. He has a first rate assortment of family Groceries, such as Tea, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and New-Orleans Sugar, Spices, Pepper Lamp Oil, Fish, Molasses, Cheese, Nails, &c. &c.

Also: A general assortment of Planks, Scantling, and Cedar Posts, &c. all of which will be offered on as good terms as they can be had in Lexington. The establishments are placed under the management of J. S. Freeman, whose attention to the business, he hopes will merita share of public favor. The attention of the public is respectfully invited.
Lexington, October 24, 1832—17-tf

MIDWIFERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the city of Lexington, and intends to practice her profession, having been engaged in the practice of midwifery for eight years. She has read the best practical writers and studied under Elizabeth Walker, her mother, lately deceased, and from the success which has attended her labours, she hopes she will be able to give ample satisfaction to all ladies who may think proper to patronize her. Place of residence opposite the house lately occupied as the Western Luminary Printing Office, on Main street.
HELLEN HERRING.
Lexington, Sept. 11, 1833. 9-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at This Office, and at A. T. Skillman's Book Store,

"Strictures on Campbellism,

By THOMAS CLELAND, D. D."

Price—25 cents single copy; 25 copies for $5
December 11, 1833.

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber purposes to remove, in May next, from the city of New York, to the city of Lexington, Ky. in which place he designs establishing an extensive Institution for the education of

Lads and Young Gentlemen.

The Institute will be conducted upon the most approved and liberal plans of similar Seminaries in the Eastern parts of the Union, where the Subscriber has had 11 years' experience as a *Principal* of Institutions containing a large number of Pupils.

The course of studies will be *two fold.* First, *Academic* and preparatory to an entrance into any class of the University, or any of the American Colleges. Second, *English* and *Scientific*, comprising an extensive and liberal English education, including the French, Spanish and Ancient languages if desired, which course is designed especially for those who may not wish to enter either of the learned professions.

Pupils from abroad are required to reside in the family of the Principal or Professors. Competent and experienced Professors will at all times be employed.

TERMS.—Two Hundred Dollars a year for Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance. It is desirable that lads enter between eight and twelve years of age.

REFERENCE made to Bishop Smith of Lexington, Ky.; Rev. B. O. Peers, do.; Hon. H. Clay, do.; Bishop McIlvaine, Ohio; Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. Pittsburgh; Bishop Onderdonk, City of New York; Rev. J. Milnor, D. D. do.; Rev. T. Lyell, D. D.; Rev. G. Spring, D. D.; Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D.; Rev. W. C. Brownlee, D. D. of the same city.

Further information may be had by applying to the Messrs. Van Dorens, Principals of the Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies in the city of Lexington.
J. LIVINGSTON VAN DOREN.
March 18, 1834. 26-tf

VAN DOREN'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL be removed to the large and commodious house formerly owned and occupied by Col. Dunham, which has been purchased with all its improvements, for the accommodation of the Young Ladies of the Institute.

To Mr. W. Ilucho, Professor of Music, from the city of New York, will be committed the Musical Department, assisted by an experienced Instructress.

Instruction in Drawing and Painting, will be given by Mrs. M. Turner of Sweden, authoress of several works on those branches.

Instruction in French by a competent and experienced Teacher from France.

The Principals are confident that with the new arrangements of the Institute, they will be able to afford as great facilities and advantages for the complete education of young Ladies, as may be found in similar Institutions in the Atlantic States.

The regular exercises of the Institute will be resumed in the new Establishment on Monday, the 14th of April next. Application may be made and pupils received at any time previous.
ISAAC VAN DOREN, } Principals,
LUTHER H. VAN DOREN, }
Lexington, March 19, 1834. 36-tf

NOTICE.

TO THE HEMP-GROWERS OF KY.

THOSE gentlemen who intend to use the East Tennessee HEMP-CUTTER, are advised to roll their land, as in that case, the Hemp can be cut nearly even with the ground, at the rate of eight to ten acres per day. This machine is of very simple construction—not liable to get out of repair,—throws the Hemp in a regular manner, and easy to be taken up.

The Hemp Cutter is a very *valuable labor saving* machine, and is recommended with the same confidence that the experienced farmer would recommend the most approved plough; and will be quite as satisfactory in its operations. This machine will be exhibited on the farm on which the Rev. N. H. HALL resides, near Lexington, early in the season. The price of a patent for *one* Machine will be $50. Arrangements will be made to give the growers of Hemp an opportunity to procure the Machine in time for the next Hemp harvest.
THOMAS A. ANDERSON, M. D.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1833. 25—tf

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good cook and washer, for whom a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.
April 2, 1834. 38-tf.

Pure White French China.

JUST OPENED, a few choice dinner sets Pure White French China; Mantle Ornaments; Flower Vases; Fancy Ink-stands; Tea and Desert sets; Card Baskets, &c.
JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Jan. 29, 1834. 29-tf

STONE CUTTING.

P. DOYLE, respectfully acquaints the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, that he has commenced the above business on Upper Street, opposite Dr. Short's. Having bought the entire stock of the late F. Walker, he is now prepared to execute work in the above business in all its various branches, equal to any in the United States, and on reasonable terms. He has on hand a variety of TOMB, HEAD and FOOT STONES, which he can furnish lettered in good style on the shortest notice, also,—Paint Stores, Mortars, Sills, Door steps, and Chimney pieces of every description.

N. B. He is also prepared at any time, to erect Monuments according to order.
Lexington, March 5, 1834 34-3m.

L. DEPOORTER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAVING permanently located himself in Lexington, Ky. respectfully tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City and its vicinity.

His office is on MAIN-STREET, opposite *Brennan & Postlethwaite's Tavern*, where he may be found between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 6, P. M.
Lexington, Feb. 12, 1834. 31-tf

TRUSSES.
JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS, BANDAGE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTURER
Opposite Washington Hotel,
Corner of Short and Main-Cross Streets,
LEXINGTON, KY.

TRUSSES of all descriptions, for every kind of Rupture. Suspensory or Scrotal Bandages. Riding Girdles of all kinds, (with and without springs,) with private pockets. Medical Pocket Cases for phials or instruments. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Back-stays. Suspenders, a great assortment of all kinds. Female or Parturition Bandages. Uterine Compress Bandages—a late invention, of great importance to those who practice midwifery—(demonstrated and recommended by Professor W. H. Richardson.)

☞The above articles will be sold low for cash, wholesale or retail.
Lexington, July 31, 1833. 3-by